

# THE GETTYSBURG TIMES.

VOL. XII. NO. 231.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY, JUNE 30th, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## Eckerts Store

"ON THE SQUARE"

Will Be Closed All Day

Saturday, 4th of July.

During the months of July and August this store will close at 5 P. M. Saturday Excepted.

## PHOTOPLAY

THE DRUDGE ..... TWO REEL VITAGRAPH

She slaves for the man she marries and pines for the man she loves. Her love for her child makes her faithful to the first, but a happy fate makes it possible to find joy with the second. With DOROTHY KELLY in the leading part.

ALL IN THE AIR ..... LUBIN COMEDY

THE BULLY'S DOOM ..... LUBIN COMEDY  
Show Starts 6:30 Admission 5 Cents

## WALTER'S THEATRE

N. C. Miller UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT W. E. Ziegler

—TO-NIGHT—

COMEDY AND TRAGEDY.....EDISON DRAMA

IN TWO PARTS

MARC McDERMOTT and MARY FULLER playing the leading parts love, dramatic thrills, the suspense of uncertainty, the sharp contrast of comedy and tragedy crowding rapidly over each other, a fierce sabre duel for the love of an actress whose agony of apprehension is mistaken by her friends as clever acting—you will find them in his photo play.

THE RIVAL COLLECTORS.....MELIES COMEDY  
Show Starts 6:30 Admission 5 Cents

## ..FLY TIME..

is rapidly approaching, a little time and attention put to your Stables, Hen House and Out Buildings, at this time will rid you all summer of these disease carrying pests. We have several preparations which if properly applied will guarantee you the above result.

We will be glad to show them and explain their use to you anytime you call.

## People's Drug Store

Remell & A. D. S. Remedies Victrolas Kodaks

## ...The Quality Shop...

offers you a line of the smartest suitings of the season with care in the construction of our garments that makes our store the best place to buy your spring clothing.

The best things in Haberdashery in our store always

WILL. M. SELIGMAN

## J. D. LIPPY, TAILOR

Careful analysis of individual requirements is the basis of our exclusive tailoring service. Fabrics in accord with the latest mandates of fashion.

SUITS \$16.00 UP

J. D. LIPPY, TAILOR

## .... LIGHTNING RODS ....

To the public: Any one wanting new rods of almost any make—cable or copper twisted—or wanting old lightning rods repaired at reasonable price should call on either phone.

H. E. RIDDLEMOSER

McKnightstown, Pa.

## FOR FOURTH OF JULY CLOSING

Gettysburg Merchants Decide Both to Close and Remain Open on Independence Day. Post Office Arrangements.

Gettysburg merchants—many of them—are undecided as to the policy they will pursue about closing on July Fourth. The day falls on Saturday this year and, with the celebration in town in the evening, many of them feel that for the sake of business and the accommodation of the public, they do not deem it wise to follow their usual custom and close for the entire day. Others, taking into consideration their employees and the patriotic aspect of the situation, will close Friday evening not to open until Monday.

The Weaver and Dougherty and Hartley dry goods stores, as well as the Eckert and Seligman men's furnishing stores, have announced that they will be closed all day. The Lestz men's clothing store will be open all day. Funkhouser's and The Hub will be closed until seven o'clock in the evening after which they will be open until their usual time for Saturday evening closing.

The grocery and meat stores generally will be open during the entire day, the volume of business from both town and country demanding that these shops be open for the accommodation of people who wish to buy perishable goods for Sunday. The drug stores will also arrange to care for the trade of the day.

A number of the merchants have not yet announced themselves definitely on closing regulations. No effort was made for a concerted closing movement and as a result each will follow his own inclinations. The fact that there is to be a parade and general celebration in the evening tends toward the keeping open rather than the closing policy.

The banks will observe their usual legal holiday on Saturday and there will be no issue of The Times, this paper following the custom of other small town evening dailies in suspending publication on Independence Day. At the post office holiday hours will be observed. There will be one delivery and collection by city carriers in the morning. The rural carriers will make no delivery. The window at the post office will be open for both city and rural patrons from 11 to 12 o'clock in the morning and from 7 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

### BASE BALL RULES

Management of Local Teams Asks Public to Co-operate.

The management of the Gettysburg base ball team states that all persons attending games in the future will be asked to use the Washington street entrance to Nixon Field as the college authorities object to the campus being used as an approach to the field. Tags will be sold to show that admission has been paid and the police will be asked to deal with those who refuse to pay. Boys in knee pants will be admitted free of charge but will not be allowed to occupy the bleachers. The team needs revenue and fans are asked to co-operate with the management by paying their admission without dispute.

### MORE RESIDENTS

Reading Puts on Two New Crews at Gettysburg.

The Reading has put on two new crews which will start from Gettysburg every day, having a twenty four hour lay-off here on the alternate days. This will eventually result in bringing the eight families of the members of the crews to this place as residents. They will take out the milk train from here for Philadelphia, which farther down the road, becomes a combined milk and passenger train. The Reading pay car was here today for the first time in five years, the local men being paid direct instead of through the local agent as has formerly been the custom.

GET your fireworks at Stallsmith's news-stand.—advertisement 1

FUNKHOUSER'S, the Home of Fine Clothes, will be closed until 7 p. m. Saturday July 4.—advertisement 1

STALLSMITH'S news-stand has a full line of fireworks.—advertisement 1

## OVERCOATS AND RASPBERRIES

Chief Attractions at the Largest Curb Market of the Year. Over a Hundred Bushels of Black Raspberries Brought to Town.

Wearing overcoats and bringing raspberries, thirty seven Adams County truckers came to Gettysburg this morning and composed the largest curb market for this year. Several of the men brought in several loads and an abundance of fruits and vegetables was displayed. The attendance of buyers was good and the volume of business was large.

Displayed on the market for sale were exactly 2975 quarts of black raspberries. Some of the men brought in berries which were stored elsewhere until after market so that more than a hundred bushels of this special fruit were hauled into Gettysburg this morning and nearly all were sold. The standard price was three boxes for twenty five cents. R. W. Taylor had the distinction of bringing the largest load, his total being nineteen bushels.

Ira Clapsaddle established a record for early peaches. He had several boxes of the fruit which he sold for fifteen cents each. It was estimated that the peaches measured about twelve to the box.

Cherries were still offered in large quantities. Luscious dewberries were on hand with other small fruits while the vegetables of this season of the year were all on display in abundance.

The market men who first arrived all wore heavy overcoats and said that they would have suffered from the cold if they had not taken the precaution to provide the extra outer garment. The rapid drop in temperature and the brisk northwest wind made the early morning hours decidedly uncomfortable for the thinly clad and the coldest June 30th Gettysburg has experienced for a number of years saw many shivering residents.

### TAKE ANOTHER

Large Crowd Sees Exciting Sunday School Game.

Entertaining with good base ball the largest crowd of the season the Catholic and St. James nines battled for five good innings Monday evening, last year's champions suffering the second defeat of the season at the hands of the "Lower Lutherans" 3 to 2. St. James failed to score until the final inning though they had the bases full and only one out in the first. The Catholics made their runs in the initial round on a base on balls, a hit, a sacrifice and two passed balls. In the last inning McDonnell and Troxell got on base and Gentzler made a clean three bagger, scoring both and coming in himself when James Eckenrode dropped a difficult fly off his shoe. The Catholics missed an opportunity to tie the score in their half. James Eckenrode got to second on an error and a stolen base. Eckenrode tried to come home but McDonnell's throw to Wright was clean and he was out.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Reformed	2	0	1.000
St. James	3	1	.750
Catholic	2	2	.500
Presbyterians	1	2	.333
Meth.-Coll.	0	3	.000

### SMITH—ROSS

Happy Reunion of the North and South in Marriage.

Walter Jenkins Smith, son of Austin Smith, of Greensboro, North Carolina, and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Smith, of Gettysburg, was married on June 24 to Miss Laura Louise Ross, also of Greensboro. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were Gettysburg visitors last week and are now spending a portion of their honeymoon at Bedford Springs.

WANTED: a number of hands to work in orchard as day laborers; board themselves. Good wages. Apply J. G. Stover, Bendersville, Pa.—advertisement 1

FOR SALE: 25 bushels of cherries on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of July. Fine varieties: Governor Wood, Black Heart, Honey Dew and some sour cherries. Price 4 cents per quart at orchard. Wm. Boyer and Brother, Ardenstville.—advertisement 1

## ASSESS DAMAGES FOR TURNPIKE

Viewers Meet to Hear Arguments of Turnpike Company and State Highway Department. Many Witnesses are Called.

Viewers appointed to assess damages for the 4.3 miles of the Chambersburg Turnpike Road Company, which extends from the Franklin county line to Willow Grove in Adams county held a hearing in the Court House to-day. The turnpike company was represented by Sharp and Elder, of Chambersburg and D. P. McPherson. Senator John Hoke, of Chambersburg, appeared for the State Highway Department.

The board of viewers is composed of S. D. Reck and W. T. Ziegler, of Gettysburg; G. W. Koser, of Biglerville; and J. C. Shriver, of Cumberland township.

By the privilege accorded it during the past session of the state legislature, the State Highway Department took charge of the turnpike last June. According to this act, action to determine the damages to be paid the Turnpike Company may be instituted after the seizure of the property. At the hearing to-day a number of witnesses were examined, showing what the earnings of the company had been for some years previous to the State's acquisition of the road.

Up to the time of going to press no disposition of the damages had been made.

The section of road from Willow Grove to Littlestown, by way of Gettysburg, was owned by a separate company known as the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company. This was taken over by the Highway Department last June at the same time as the other section. A hearing will be held Wednesday morning before the same viewers to determine its value.

Monday was the day fixed for taking evidence in the condemnation proceedings, at Chambersburg, relative to the taking of the Chambersburg & Gettysburg turnpike by the state. The viewers met last Fall and after examining the highway adjourned to meet at a later date. The case was then continued until Monday when it was again continued until Wednesday a week because of the illness of one of the viewers, Samuel Monath. The other viewers are: Henry Grove, J. E. Royer, David H. Trittle, and David Snyder.

A large number of witnesses were present to give testimony. It is believed that the hearing will take at least two days.

### NOW IN VAUDEVILLE

William Ingersoll Appears at Keith's in Playlet.

William Ingersoll, the Philadelphia actor who has spent much time at Player's Lodge west of town, is now in vaudeville. The Philadelphia Press says of him this morning:

William Ingersoll's first appearance in vaudeville proves, beyond a doubt, that this favorite in stock for years, is equally as popular with vaudeville patrons.

Mr. Ingersoll, with his company, presents "On the Market", at B. F. Keith's Theater this week. It is a clever playlet portraying the tragedy that lies concealed beneath the veneer of glamour of many modern-day marriages among the wealthy class. In Mr. Ingersoll's sketch, the man is the one selected as a matrimonial investment, reversing the usual order of things.

### AUTO PARADE

Chautauqua Boosters Tour Gettysburg Streets in Autos.

Sixteen automobiles, gaily decorated with Chautauqua pennants, paraded the streets of town Monday evening. Friday three runs will be held to cover the county, the one going to the northern and western ends; the second to Hunterstown and New Oxford; and the third to Littlestown and that section.

### COMING EVENTS

July 1—Base Ball. Shrewsbury. Nixon Field.

July 4—Independence Day Celebration by local orders.

THE Hub Underselling Store will remain closed on Saturday, July 4th until 7 p. m.—advertisement 1

## DEATH RECORD IN TOWN AND COUNTY

Funeral of G. W. Weaver Held from His Late Home in Gettysburg. Mrs. Gilbert Bickel Died Near York Springs.

MRS. GILBERT BICKEL  
Mrs. Barbara Jane Bickel, wife of Gilbert Bickel, of near York Springs, died Monday evening at 6:00 o'clock aged 54 years, 2 months and 24 days.

She was a daughter of Charles Prosser and leaves her husband, two daughters and one son, Amelia, Sadie and Harry at home. She also leaves five brothers and two sisters, John Prosser, Latimore township; William Prosser, Huntingdon township; Charles Prosser, Hanover; Oliver Prosser, Latimore township; Adam Prosser, Mt. Holly Springs; Miss Sara A. Prosser, Latimore township; Mrs. John A. Trostle, Latimore township.

Funeral Thursday morning meeting at the house at 9:00 o'clock. Services and interment at Chestnut Grove, Latimore township. Rev. P. H. Gladfelter, of York Springs officiating.

Friends will accept this as notice of the funeral.

### G. W. WEAVER

The funeral of Greenbury W. Weaver, was held at half past one o'clock this afternoon at his home on East High street. Dr. Barkley read the service and made a brief address after which the body was taken to Manchester, Maryland, on the afternoon train. Interment will be made there this evening. The pall bearers were Pius G. Breighner, Samuel Rhine, William Plank, John Shali, Ralph Srevig, and Frank Sutton, all clerks in the Weaver store. Mr. Breighner and Mr. Rhine were in Mr. Weaver's employ for over twenty years. Relatives and friends, with the pall bearers, accompanied the body to Manchester and all will return this evening on the Western express which will make a special stop at Greenmount for them.

### MRS. JAMES H. FINK

Mrs. James H. Fink died Friday afternoon at her home in Irishtown aged 87 years.

She leaves her husband and four sons, Vincent A. Fink, of Irishtown; Edward J. Fink, of Hanover; Gregory L. Fink, of Philadelphia; and Harry J. Fink, of Lancaster. She also leaves a brother, William McClain, of Baltimore.

Funeral this morning at Conewago Chapel. Interment in the Chapel Cemetery.

### MRS. CHARLES SHULTZ

Mrs. Charles Shultz died at her home in Buchanan Valley on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

The funeral was held on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

### MRS. McCAULEY ILL

Woman, Who Shot Husband, Now Near Hagerstown.

Mrs. Mary Otto McCauley, the Taneytown woman who shot her husband, Edgar S. McCauley, a week ago, is now very ill at the home of a friend at Beaver Creek, near Hagerstown, where she went immediately after being released from the Towson jail.

While attending the funeral of her husband, which took place last Friday from his former home at Beaver Creek, the young widow became very ill upon entering the room in which the dead man lay. She was unable to accompany the rest of the mourners to the graveyard.

Mrs. McCauley will not return to Baltimore until September.

### NEW BRIDGE

Holly Gets \$1500 Towards its Erection from Cumberland County.

Citizens of Mount Holly Springs will soon erect a fine new bridge over the creek in that town and Cumberland County will help build to the extent of \$1500. The bridge will cost about \$1600. Engineer C. A. Bryan and several citizens of Holly laid the plans before the commissioners.

KODAKS films, everything in Kodak line always fresh. Huber's Drug Store.—advertisement 1

BUICK roadster for sale. Dr. R. H. Lindaman, Bonneauville.—advertisement 1

## CHURCH REUNIONS ON THE MOUNTAIN

Reformed, Lutherans and Presbyterians of this Section All to Gather at Pen Mar for their Annual Meetings.

Arrangements are fast being completed for the three annual church reunions which will be held the last three Thursdays of next month at Pen Mar by the Reformed, Lutheran and Presbyterian denominations.

The Reformed reunion will be the first one held this year and will take place on Thursday, July 16. It is expected that it will be attended by about 10,000 persons. The Rev. Mr. Levan, of North Wales, Montgomery county, will be the principal speaker of the day. He will deliver his address at the morning session. The afternoon will be taken up by the "college hour". The graduates of the various colleges of the Reformed church will gather together in groups, when college songs will be sung and yells given. The remainder of the day will be given over to having a good time.

The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Lutheran denomination will be held at Pen Mar, Thursday, July 23. The Rev. Dr. George W. Enders, pastor of Christ Lutheran church, York, is chairman of the reunion committee. Dr. Enders is the only remaining member of the reunion committee which was elected about 20 years ago and has served as chairman for a number of years past.

The Pen Mar orchestra under the direction of Prof. Bobl will give a concert at the opening session in the morning. An address to the young women of the denomination will be delivered by Sister Sophia Jepson, now head sister in the Lutheran deaconess home, Baltimore. The Rev. W. H. Feldmann, who recently took charge of the congregation of the Union Lutheran church, York, will deliver an address. His subject will be "America, Our Great Lutheran Harvest Field." The Rev. J. B. Baker, of Gettysburg, will also deliver an address. He will use as his subject, "Our Young Lutherans at Work".

The constituency of the reunion is made up as a district within a radius of 100 miles of Pen Mar. This district includes about 300 Lutheran parishes; 250 pastors and 100,000 communicants.

The Presbyterian reunion will be held at Pen Mar, Thursday, July 30. The committee in charge is arranging an interesting program, which will be completed in the near future. Presbyterians from all over Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and some from the District of Columbia, will be among those who will help swell the crowds at the reunion. Special excursions will be run from a number of cities.

### IRON SPRINGS

Iron Springs—Dr. E. H. Markley, of Gettysburg, with others visited Mr. and Mrs. James Gladhill on Sunday last.

Wilson Hummelbaugh and daughters, Gifford and Naomi, visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spence.

Mrs. Laura Heintzelman and Mrs. Ephraim Harbaugh were visitors at Orrtanna over Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Nell Allison spent the past week with Gertrude Cease at Orrtanna.

Misses Alice Gifford Hummelbaugh and Daisy Currens, of Hamiltonban township, took the teachers' examination at Gettysburg on last Saturday.

### COUNTY C. E. PICNIC

Will Give Banner for Attending Outing at Round Top.

An all day county Christian Endeavor picnic will be held at Round Top, Tuesday, July 14. An interesting program is being prepared, to be given at 1:30 and every Endeavorer is urged to be present. A banner will be offered as a prize to the Junior or Senior society having the largest per cent. of members present.

### FOUND THROUGH AD

Lost Mileage Book Returned by Times Local to Owner.

The little local in The Times advertising for a lost mileage book attracted the attention of John Tawney Jr., who had found the transportation. He brought it to The Times office where he received the reward offered and the book was turned over to Guy Bruner, the owner.



# THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

Published Daily Except Sunday  
Times and News Publishing Company

W. LAVERE HAFFER,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

PHILIP R. BIKLE,  
President.

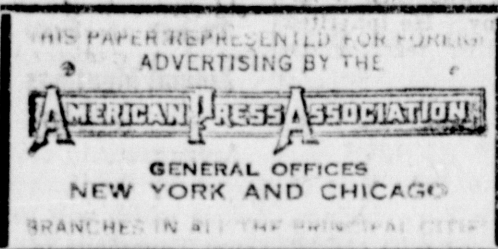
PHILIP R. BIKLE, Editor.

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IF YOU RECEIVE THE TIMES BY MAIL you can find the date up to which you are paid on the pink address label on your paper. The date will be changed within ten days after your money is received at The Times Office.

Entered August 15, 1904, at Gettysburg, Pa., as second-class matter, under Congress March 3, 1879.

BELL PHONE UNITED PHONE  
Office in Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.



Want ads. One cent per word each insertion. Two cents a word if guaranteed first page position. Resolutions of respect, poetry and memorials one cent per word.

## TO OUR READERS

The Gettysburg Times takes absolutely no part in politics, being neutral on all such matters. Anything that appears in our general news columns, concerning state or national politics, is furnished us by The American Press Association, a concern which gives the same news to Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, or Socialist papers and which is strictly non-partisan. Our advertising columns are open to all candidates of all parties.

## A Former Buyer Bought Too Many FLYNETS

Not too many of just one kind—but about twice the quantity of all kinds, that the normal trade would demand.

We think the best plan to move the stock is to make a

**Bona fide reduction of 20 per cent**

on every net in the store now the season at the start.

**Adams County Hardware Co.**

P. S.—Customers will find that our advertised reductions are in absolute good faith and are not exaggerated

## If You Are Away For a Few Days or a Month

**H**AVE the TIMES sent to you and don't miss the home news.

We will change your address as willingly for one day as for a year.

It is no trouble and we are glad to do it.

BELL TELEPHONE 6 M.

UNITED TELEPHONE 91 W.

## REFRIGERATORS

Why do without a Refrigerator and let your eatables spoil. We have them at all prices.

## Porch Sets & Porch Shades

We have them in fumed and empire finish. Just the thing for a nice big porch.

**H. B. Bender, The Homefurnisher**

## VILLA RETURNS TO TORREON

Estrangement From Carranza Reaches Breaking Point.

### HIS CAMPAIGN IS HALTED

Exhausted Ammunition at Zacatecas and Carranza Prevents Him From Getting More.

El Paso, Tex., June 30.—Lack of ammunition has blocked General Villa's march toward Mexico City. General Villa, fresh from his victory last week at Zacatecas, has returned to Torreon, bringing his entire army with him.

The relations of the northern zone commander with General Carranza in the opinion of Constitutional agents, unquestionably caused the abandonment of the campaign.

The much-discussed Carranza-Villa estrangement has reached a breaking point, they asserted, in that the Constitutional "first chief" has refused to allow Villa to import cartridges for his men and shells for his artillery through Tampico.

That port is the only entryway for munitions which the revolutionists may use, as the border still is closed to them by the embargo of the United States.

At Zacatecas Villa shot away virtually all the cargo of the Antilla which was landed at Tampico, according to his representatives. Carranza men, however, assert that Villa did not get the Antilla ammunition at all. They say it is still in Monterey.

News of Villa's return north was regarded as ominous by both factions and developments are expected quickly which may have important bearing on the future of the revolution.

### Give Carranza Little More Time.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 30.—General Carranza must decide soon as to whether or not he will enter the peace parleys with the Huerta envoys here, if he does not give a definite reply to the invitation a formal treaty of final adjustment of mediators will be drawn up. Carranza is somewhat impatient over the failure of Carranza to reply to the note sent last week to Rafael Zubaran, Constitutional agent in Washington, inviting the Constitutionalists to a conference with Huerta delegates.

With the exception of private messages to Minister Naon, of Argentina, from Luis Cabrera, one of Carranza's confidential advisers in Washington, no official word has been received.

Senior Cabrera telegraphed Minister Naon that his chief needed time for consultation with his advisers, presumably the various military chiefs who were signatories to the "plan of Guadalupe," which provided for the military occupation of Mexico City and the institution of a military government. Minister Naon was optimistic and infused the Huerta delegates with hope, though they were inclined to doubt whether the conferences ever would be held.

### Fear Mediation Will Fail.

Washington, June 30.—Despite continued expressions of hope that the plans for Mexican mediation will not fail, apprehension was shown in official circles.

Significance was attached to the fact that the mediation conference plans to take a recess unless there is some definite assurance from Carranza that his agents will meet with the Huerta delegates and representatives of the United States on plans for a provisional government outlined in the recent protocol.

Luis Cabrera, one of Carranza's agents, said he believed that Carranza would yield to the wishes of the United States and the invitation of the mediators after he had consulted with his chiefs.

### Fear Uprising in Mexican Capital.

Vera Cruz, Mex., June 30.—The fear that the spread of disaffection among the Mexican Federal troops might result in an uprising in Mexico City has caused the British residents there to hold a meeting to arrange final plans for the defense of the concentration district.

British refugees who arrived in Vera Cruz and who attended the meeting said the general opinion was that Huerta's hold on the situation was wavering and many predicted an uprising or a revolt of the Federal army within a week or ten days. Some of the refugees declared the Federal defeat at Zacatecas to be partially due to the revolt of 3,000 soldiers who fired on their own comrades.

### Ammunition Goes to Tampico.

Galveston, Tex., June 30.—Advice received here says that the schooner Sunshine, which sailed from here last week for Havana, Cuba, with 2,500,000 rounds of ammunition, had arrived at Tampico, Mex., and begun to discharge her cargo. The schooner Greampus, which sailed on Saturday for Havana with 1,300,000 rounds of ammunition, is expected to arrive at Tampico soon.

July 15—Annual Chautauqua. Tent on Prep Campus.  
July 18—Base Ball. York Keystone. Nixon Field.

## WILL PILOT THE AMERICA

Lieut. John Porte and Airship  
He Will Use to Cross Atlantic.



Photos by American Press Association.

## INDICT MELLON ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE

Bankers Also Accused in Connection With Loans.

Boston, June 30.—Charles S. Mellon, former president of the Boston & Maine and New Haven railroads, is charged with conspiracy, with being an accessory before the fact to larceny, and with conspiracy to steal, in a series of indictments returned by the Middlesex county grand jury, after a long investigation of rumors in connection with the construction of the Hampden railroad, fifteen miles long, at a cost of \$5,000,000.

Frederick S. Moseley, note broker, was indicted on charges of larceny, conspiracy to steal and conspiracy. Five members of his firm are indicted for conspiracy to steal.

Ralph D. Gillett, of Westfield, whose construction company did the work, was indicted for conspiracy to steal and conspiracy. He has been dead some months. The members of the investment committee of the East Cambridge and the Cambridge Savings banks were indicted for conspiracy.

### DR. BRUMBAUGH'S WIFE DIES

Mrs. Anna K. Brumbaugh Passes Away at Her Home in Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia, June 30.—Mrs. Anna K. Brumbaugh, wife of Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of schools and Republican nominee for governor, died at her home, 254 West Walnut street, Germantown.

Mrs. Brumbaugh had been ill six weeks. Dr. Brumbaugh, his daughter, Miss Mabel Brumbaugh, and his son, George Edwin, were with Mrs. Brumbaugh when she died.

Mrs. Brumbaugh was a Miss Kohnmacher. She was married in 1884. Dr. Brumbaugh was teaching in the Juniata college when he met his wife, who was a student there. Mrs. Brumbaugh was born in Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pa., fifty-three years ago. Her ancestors were members of the Ephrata Community, one of the most interesting of the early German sectarian settlements.

### "MUDDLED," SAYS WILSON

President Not Certain of Course in Santo Domingo.

Washington, June 30.—"Very muddled," was the characterization applied by President Wilson to the Santo Domingo situation.

The president said that it was difficult to know just what to do in the Dominican republic because of the many elements entering into the situation.

He had received word of the firing by an American gunboat to stop a bombardment by the Federal troops, but did not disclose what he expects to do finally.

### Educator Loses Life at Fire.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 30.—Rex R. Tanner, principal of the high school at Weir, Kan., was killed and four other men injured as a result of a fire that destroyed the main building of the Pittsburgh State Normal School here. Mr. Tanner, who was a student at the summer session of the school, was standing near the burning building when a broken electric wire swung around him, killing him instantly.

Passes Bill to Stop Cotton Gambling.  
Washington, June 30.—The Lever bill to eliminate gambling features in cotton exchanges was passed by the house, 84 to 21.

July 11—Clerk-Carrier examination for local office.  
July 30-Aug. 6—Lutheran Summer Assembly. Seminary Buildings.

## BASE BALL SCORES

Following is the Result of Games Played Yesterday.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.  
At Philadelphia—Boston, 7; Athletics, 1 (1st game). Batteries—Leonard, Carrigan; Bush, Brown, Schang.  
At Detroit—Chicago, 3; Detroit, 2. Batteries—Benz, Faber, Schalk; Hall, Mah, McKee.  
At Washington—Washington, 1; New York, 0. Batteries—Boehling, Henry; Warhop, Nunamaker.  
At Cleveland—St. Louis; rain.  
Standing of the Clubs.  
W. L. PC.  
Athletics 29 25 590 Boston 31 22 515  
Detroit 28 21 541 Chicago 24 32 515  
St. Louis 33 31 537 N. York 22 35 357  
Washn. 34 30 531 Cleveland 23 41 359

NATIONAL LEAGUE.  
At St. Louis—Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Cooper, Coleman; Perritt, Griner, Snyder.  
At Chicago—Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 7. Batteries—Vangundy, Lavender, Cheney, Bresnahan; Yingling, Rowan, Clark.  
At New York—Brooklyn, 8; New York, 7 (1st game). Batteries—Rucker, Reulbach, McCarty; Demaree, Fromme, Meyers, McLean.  
New York, 8; Brooklyn, 6 (2d game). Batteries—Teague, Mathewson, Meyers; Allen, Adelstein, Fischer.  
At Boston—Philadelphia wet grounds.  
Standing of the Clubs.  
W. L. PC.  
N. York 35 23 610 St. Louis 33 34 493  
Chicago 34 31 523 Philada. 27 30 474  
Cincinnati 33 31 516 Brooklyn 25 32 458  
Pittsburg 30 30 500 Boston 25 34 424

FEDERAL LEAGUE.  
At Baltimore—Brooklyn, 11; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Pieran, Land; Wilhelm, Conley, Young, Jackisch.  
Buffalo-Pittsburgh; cold weather. Other clubs not scheduled.

Standing of the Clubs.  
W. L. PC.  
Indians 36 25 590 Kan. City 31 35 470  
Chicago 36 26 581 Brooklyn 25 32 439  
Buffalo 31 25 554 Pittsburgh 25 33 431  
Baltimore 33 27 550 St. Louis 26 40 393

TRI-STATE LEAGUE.  
At Reading—Harrisburg, 4; Reading, 2 (1st game). Batteries—Chabik, Miller; Ramsey, Boezie.  
At Allentown—Allentown, 7; Allentown, 5. Batteries—Mahaffey, Schollenberger; Teale, Monroe.  
At Trenton—Trenton, 12; York, 6. Batteries—Willmon, Smith; Walker, Leidgate.

Standing of the Clubs.  
W. L. PC.  
Wilming 26 18 591 Allentown 26 22 542  
Harris 28 20 583 Trenton 20 25 435  
Reading 26 29 565 York 13 33 283

## GENERAL MAY FACE DISMISSAL FOR SPEECH

President Takes Action on Evans' Criticism.

Washington, June 30.—A court martial, with possibly dismissal from the service, may result from the recent speech of Brigadier General Evans, acting head of the division of the east, if he was correctly reported.

According to the accounts of the speech which have reached President Wilson, the army officer in a banquet address severely criticized the administration. He poked fun at the Monroe Doctrine and said that whereas in the past the United States had been peaceful it was rapidly becoming the most meddlesome of nations.

The president said that he has written a letter to Secretary of War Garrison calling attention to the reported utterances and asking him to ascertain whether the general was correctly reported.

Following the president's action in the "Carabao society" dinner aftermath, it is believed certain that if General Evans admits the criticism he probably will be dealt with severely.

Notice has been served on the officers of the United States service that criticism of the administration will not be tolerated.

### Jostled in Elevator; Robbed of \$1500.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 30.—Fritz C. Block, treasurer of a brewing company, was robbed of \$1500 in the federal building elevator. Three men jostled him and escaped at the third floor.

### Shirt Factory Burned.

Tamaqua, Pa., June 30.—Drumheller's shirt factory at Lansford was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. Sixty employees are thrown out of work.

## GENERAL MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA — FLOUR dull; winter clear, \$3.85@4.10; city mills, fancy, \$5@5.25. RYE steady; per barrel, \$3.60@3.70.

WHEAT quiet; No. 2 red, 92@93 1/2c. CORN quiet; No. 2 yellow, 78 1/2@79c.

OATS quiet; No. 2 white, 46@46 1/2c; lower grades, 44 1/2c. POTATOES steady; old, per bushel, 90c; new, per barrel, \$1.50@2.25. POULTRY: Live steady; hens, 17@18c; old roosters, 13@15c. Dressed: Choice fowls, 13 1/2c; old roosters, 12c.

EGGS steady; selected, 28@30c; nearby, 26c; western, 26c.

LIVE STOCK PRICES.  
CHICAGO—HOGS strong; bulk of sales, \$8.20@8.25; light, \$8.15@8.45; mixed, \$8.10@8.20; heavy, \$7.95@8.20. PORK: Choice, \$11.50@11.75; city, \$11.25@11.50.

CATTLE unsettled; beefs, \$7.30@7.45; steers, \$6.90@7.25; stockers and feeders, \$6.60@6.80; cows and heifers, \$3.70@3.80; calves, \$7.00@7.50. SHEEP: Lower; sheep, \$5.30@5.70; yearlings, \$6.30@7.40; lambs, \$6.10@6.10; springs, \$5.50@5.15.

FOR SALE: A Jenny Lind, new, rubber tires, electric lights; steel tire buggy; saddle, good as new. Roy D. Knouse, Arendtsville, or R. C. Knouse.—advertisement

## FUTURE RULER OF AUSTRIA.

Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, the Heir Apparent.



## FEAR GIRL WAS VICTIM OF ATTACK

Body of Operator Found in Woods Buried Today.

Trenton, June 30.—Without the positive knowledge that Miss Grace Schanck, the pretty telephone operator of Prospect street, was the victim of attack, and not knowing whether or not she killed herself while demented from a nervous disorder, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Schanck, will attend her burial in the Greenwood cemetery here today.

Portions of the girl's clothes were found in a clump of bushes two miles north of the spot where her body was found. There was evidence of a struggle.

The authorities worked along the line that her attractiveness had lured some man to drag her to an isolated spot, there assault her and then throw the body into the stream after life had become extinct.

The girl disappeared on Oct. 31 last after bidding her mother goodbye on the street. She said she was going to relatives, where her parent was to meet her. She failed to appear, and then followed a search in all of the hospitals of New York, Newark and other large eastern cities, but without avail.

## UPHOLDS INCOME TAX LAW

U. S. District Court Decides It Is Constitutional.

Detroit, Mich., June 30.—Constitutionality of the new federal income tax law was upheld in a decision by Judge Arthur J. Tuttle in the United States district court here.

This is the first court ruling on the law. The validity of the act was questioned by John F. and Horace E. Dodge, Detroit manufacturers. Appeal will be made to the United States supreme court.

The court refused to issue a temporary restraining order to prevent James J. Brady, collector of internal revenue, from collecting the surtax for which the Dodge brothers were liable under the law.

Fifteen other suits of an identical character are now pending in the United States.

### Big Storm Damage in Maryland.

Cambridge, Md., June 30.—A storm swept this city. Trees were broken and uprooted and heavy damage was done to growing crops and fruits. The new grand stand at the Cambridge fair grounds was blown down. Several barns and other farm buildings in the vicinity were destroyed by lightning.

### Niece Accuses Man.

Pleasantville, N. J., June 30.—William L. Miller, of Somers Point, was arrested on charges preferred by his niece, Martha Walker, fifteen years old, of Millville. The girl became a mother on Saturday and related to her mother the story which resulted in Miller's arrest.

## WEATHER EVERYWHERE.

Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

	Temp.	Weather.
Albany.....	64	Cloudy.
Atlantic City..	76	Clear.
Boston.....	56	Cloudy.
Buffalo.....	54	Cloudy.
Chicago.....	65	Clear.
New Orleans...	72	Cloudy.
New York.....	70	P. Cloudy.
Philadelphia...	72	Clear.
St. Louis.....	80	Clear.
Washington....	72	Clear.

The Weather.  
Fair today and tomorrow; northwest winds.

LOST: between the Square and Catholic Church, a white silk shawl. Finder please return to 26 Carlisle street.—advertisement

## PERSONAL NOTES AND BRIEF ITEMS

Paragraphs of News Telling of the Happenings in and about Town People Visiting Here and Those Sojourning Elsewhere.

Miss Mary Pittman, of McConnellsburg, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Smith, on Carlisle street.

Miss Rose Stock has returned home from Washington where she had charge of the military department of the J. K. Hoyt Department Store during the past season.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Rice, of Ottumwa, Iowa, are spending several weeks with relatives in and near Gettysburg.

Mrs. Olive E. Hartzel is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Luther Sachs, of Waynesboro.

Kathryn Deardorff has returned to her home on West Middle street after visiting for several weeks in Hanover.

Rev. R. S. Oyler, of Baltimore street, has gone to Brush Run to officiate at the funeral of N. Curtis Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Stallsmith are spending the day in Baltimore.

Ivan Homan has returned to his home on West Middle street, after spending several months in North Carolina.

Miss Elizabeth Reinecker has returned from Ponce, Porto Rico, where she was teaching.

Mrs. Guyon Buehler, of Carlisle street, is spending the day at Pen Mar.

Mrs. George Kobil, of Fairfield, was a visitor in town on Monday.

Rev. W. S. Thomas, of Boiling Springs, has been elected pastor of the Second Lutheran church, Chambersburg.

Prof. and Mrs. W. A. Burgoon and children, of Baltimore street, are visiting in Carlisle.

Mrs. F. E. Taylor, of High street, is spending several weeks in Ocean Grove.

Miss Irene Riggs, of Breckenridge street, is spending the day in Harrisburg.

Mrs. Howard Decker, of Hunters-town is visiting at the home of Sheriff Thompson on High street.

## ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO

Memorial That Marks the Scene of One of the World's Greatest Battles.

Great among the landmarks of "the world stands the Lion of Waterloo on its mound 200 feet high, says the Strand. Ten miles from the city of Brussels it marks the plain where over 50,000 men were killed, wounded and missing. It is hardly necessary to say that it was fought on June 18, 1815, and that it culminated the campaign following Napoleon's escape from Elba and stopped his mighty effort to conquer all Europe.

The Duchess of Richmond gave a ball in Brussels on June 15; at midnight Wellington, having already heard that the outposts had been engaged, went to the ball. Here he found the Prince of Orange, the man who seemed fated to cause useless loss of life through his blunders. Even now he ought to have been at Blinche, where the duke promptly sent him, after inquiring for news.

Far from being surprised at the evening's attack, as some writers assert, the duke had dispatched his orders before he went to the ball, for at 2 a. m. strange sounds broke the night's silence, and great masses of troops were on the move, bugles were blowing everywhere and people opened their windows to see the various regiments tramp past. A Highland band were playing their bagpipes to the swing of the "Black Watch" as they went out to battle through the Namur gate. Curiously enough, many of the officers were still wearing their silk stockings and dancing pumps, for the heat was so intense that men went mad and died on the march; but for the rest, they pushed on and were soon under fire. The battle itself is eclipsed by the thought of the awful aftermath; the plain so filled with the dying and the dead that for three days parties brought in the wounded.

In the hurry 300 bodies were flung down a well. For 30 years the corn crops were of a deeper color where they grew over the blood of the slain on the scene where the Lion of Waterloo now forms the greatest of the landmarks of the world.



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## NAPOLÉONIC TASK CONFRONTS VILLA

March to Mexico City Will Be  
Long and Arduous.

## FROM ZACATECAS ONWARD.

Queretaro Still Stands Between Rebel  
Chief and Capital and the Route Is  
Walled by Mountains—Deep Valleys  
Also Must Be Crossed—Nature Favors  
Federalists' Defense.

A long journey, a much harder one  
than that to Zacatecas, is ahead of  
General Villa before he reaches Mex-  
ico City. Zacatecas is 439 miles by  
railroad from the capital. Between  
the two cities are high mountains and  
deep valleys which must be crossed.

Zacatecas itself is on a long, wide  
and almost level plateau. Its altitude  
is about 7,500 feet.

The Zacatecas plateau extends south  
for several miles and then, like the  
northern approach, there is almost a  
sheer drop into a rich agricultural  
country. The lowlands are in the cen-  
tral part of the state of Queretaro.

Military Key to the Capital.  
This valley is wide and extends south  
several miles to the outskirts of the  
city of Queretaro, which is called the  
military key to Mexico City.

Queretaro is also situated on a high  
plateau—not as high by several hun-  
dred feet as the Zacatecas elevation,  
but sufficiently so to afford fine nat-  
ural fortifications. Queretaro is 107  
miles from Mexico City. Beyond Que-  
retaro the country immediately to the  
south drops into another valley and  
then rises to an altitude almost as high  
as that of Zacatecas.

Mexico City lies in a sort of cup on  
a plateau which is completely rimmed  
by mountains. These mountains must  
be ascended before the city is reached,  
and their sides are literally one art-  
illery fortification.

### Facts About City of Zacatecas.

Zacatecas under normal conditions  
has a population of about 40,000 and  
is one of the important silver mining  
centers of Mexico. It is the capital of  
the state of that name, which has a  
population of more than 450,000. The  
city was founded in 1546 and is mod-  
ern, having large public buildings, an  
institute of sciences, a mint and the  
famous Calderon theater.

Zacatecas has large pottery indus-  
tries and a fine cathedral dating back  
to the beginning of the seventeenth  
century. Of late years copper mining  
has been taking the place of silver,  
of which, it is estimated, more than \$700,-  
000,000 worth has been produced since  
1546.

### PROGRESS OF MEDIATION.

Text of A. B. C. Protocols and Future  
Plans of Peace Conference.

Articles of the plan of pacification  
concerning the international side of  
the Mexican problem have been pro-  
tocolized by the A. B. C. mediators.  
In effect they provide:

First.—That a provisional govern-  
ment shall be set up on a certain date  
which shall be recognized by the na-  
tionals of Mexico.

Second.—The provisional government  
shall be constituted by agreement of  
delegates representing the parties to  
Mexico's internal struggle.

Third.—Diplomatic relations between  
the United States and Mexico shall be  
resumed and recognition accorded the  
new provisional government.

Fourth.—No war indemnity shall be  
paid to the United States or other in-  
ternational satisfaction claimed; ab-  
solute amnesty to foreigners for any  
and all political offenses shall be pro-  
claimed.

Fifth.—Argentina, Brazil and Chile  
agree to recognize the new provisional  
government.

Mediation does not adjourn. The dip-  
lomats and the American delegates will  
lend their counsel and advice wherever  
possible to the delegates of the two fac-  
tions as they meet in informal confer-  
ence, probably at Niagara Falls, Ont.

When the two parties to Mexico's  
civil strife shall have adjusted the in-  
ternal problem, the mediation board  
will formally reconvene and put the  
result in the form of a protocol. A date  
will be fixed for formal recognition of  
the new government, and a period set  
within which the United States will  
withdraw its troops and ships from  
Vera Cruz.

### "AS A MAN WIPETH A DISH."

Wife Quotes Scripture to Convince  
Husband His Place Is at the Sink.

Mrs. Harriet Prentisscott, a suffragist  
of Clearfield, Pa., after two years of  
effort has persuaded her husband that  
he should wash the dishes.

Prentisscott often quoted Scriptural  
texts to prove that the household du-  
ties belonged to the wife. Mrs. Prent-  
isscott while reading her good book  
came across the following verse in  
II Kings: "I will wipe Jerusalem as a  
man wipeth a dish, wiping it and turn-  
ing it upside down."

### New Money Order Rules.

Under a new postal money order sys-  
tem in effect July 1 a money order, al-  
though drawn on a specified office, may  
be cashed at any money order post-  
office within thirty days of its issue,  
after which it may be paid only at the  
office on which it was drawn or repaid  
at the office of issue.

The discoverer of the Pacific ocean  
was Vasco Nunez de Balboa. On the  
early morning of the 25th of Septem-  
ber, 1513, Balboa, and a small party of  
men, made their laborious way up the  
densely covered face of a steep ridge

## Queer Things That Turn Up In the News

Chicago policeman has resigned to  
become a preacher.

One yard of film is long enough for  
any kiss in ruling of Pennsylvania  
moving picture censor.

Judge Stagg of Hackensack, N. J.,  
has made it a twenty-five dollar of-  
fense for one man to call another a  
liar.

To secure a conviction the Aurora  
Women's club of Illinois announced  
that members would use telepathic in-  
fluence on the jury trying Anthony  
Petras for the murder of a woman.

Worcester, Mass., has a nature freak  
in a healthy young tree growing out  
of the top of the stump of an old tree  
which had been sawed off and properly  
seated because it was thought to be  
quite dead.

## SALEM, MASS., FAMOUS AS THE HOME OF WITCHES.

Twenty Were Put to Death In Fire  
Swept City to Stamp Out Black Art.

Salem, Mass., half of which has been  
laid waste by a \$20,000,000 fire, is fa-  
mous in early colonial history for its  
witches. The delusion which led to  
the execution of twenty persons and  
the torture of fifty originated through  
the hysteria of the children of the  
Rev. Samuel Parris. In the winter of  
1692-2 his daughter, Elizabeth, aged  
nine; his niece, Abigail Williams, aged  
eleven, and several friends used to  
meet to practice tricks. A half negro  
slave, Tituba, began to teach them  
what she called the "black art," and  
soon they were barking like dogs or  
screaming at some object they said  
they could see, although invisible to  
every one else.

Witchcraft was a very real thing to  
the people of the seventeenth century,  
and Cotton Mather and his teachings  
encouraged the belief in it. Some one  
had to be blamed for the folly of the  
girls, and Parris bent Tituba until she  
admitted that she had bewitched the  
children.

John Indian, her husband, through  
fear, accused others, and the young  
people of Salem, notably Ann Putnam,  
spread the stories. At length a regular  
reign of terror prevailed in the village.  
Any one who had a grudge against an-  
other could accuse him, and, strangely  
enough, some of those thus calumni-  
ated admitted that they really were ob-  
essed. A special court was formed to  
try those who had sold themselves to  
the devil, and it was unsafe to ex-  
press doubt of any one's guilt.

Parris got the Rev. George Bur-  
roughs, pastor of Salem, hanged as a  
friend of the witches, and one colonist,  
Giles Corey, a man of eighty, in con-  
nection with the craze achieved the  
distinction to be the only man ever  
slain in America by the old punish-  
ment of peine forte et dure. Accused  
by Ann Putnam, he was determined to  
do all he could to save his property  
for his family. If he was brought to  
trial and convicted it would be consid-  
ered, and the one way he could avoid  
this was to refuse to plead. So he  
stood mute as the charge was read to  
him, and, according to custom, his ob-  
duracy was punished by the peine  
forte et dure. Iron weights were piled  
upon him, but not quite enough to  
crush him. Then he was left to linger  
in agony and fed with only enough  
bread and water to keep him alive.

Tradition has it that the courageous  
old martyr taunted his persecutors  
and asked them to pile on heavier  
weights. He died in this way, and  
four days later his wife also was tried  
for witchcraft and hanged.

## THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY.

Failed Corporation Was the First of  
Its Kind In the Country.

Like practically every other conspicu-  
ous American enterprise, the H. B.  
Clafin company, which has gone into  
receivers' hands, had a humble origin.  
Its foundation was laid at Milford,  
Mass., where in 1811 Horace Bingham  
Clafin was born. In 1831 he succe-  
ded to his father's business, and with  
his brother-in-law two years later he  
opened a branch at Worcester, Mass.  
The enterprise prospered from the out-  
set, and in 1843 Mr. Clafin removed to  
New York and organized the wholesale  
dry goods house of Bulkeley & Clafin.

In 1851 the firm was reorganized as  
Clafin, Mellen & Co. Though tempo-  
rarily embarrassed at the outbreak  
of the civil war by the repudiation of  
the debts of its southern customers,  
the firm was tied over.

Under Mr. Clafin's management the  
business grew by leaps and bounds,  
and at one time its gross annual sales  
exceeded those of any other mercantile  
house in the world.

H. B. Clafin died on Nov. 14, 1885,  
and was succeeded by his son, John.  
Under the terms of his will his estate  
continued in the business for a period  
of five years, at the expiration of  
which the present H. B. Clafin com-  
pany was incorporated, with a capital  
stock of \$10,000,000, divided into \$3,-  
820,100 common, \$2,630,200 first pre-  
ferred and \$2,550,900 second preferred  
shares. The incorporation of the old  
firm was practically the first of the  
kind in the country and was something  
of a sensation in its day. It marked a  
radical departure from the old type  
of individual and family management.

from the summit or when they were  
rewarded with the vision of the great  
"South sea" which, up to that time,  
had never been seen by the eye of a  
white man.

## BIGGEST BUSINESS ROOM IS COMING

—PRESIDENT WILSON.

"Greatest in History, and There  
Are Now Signs of Revival."

## INSISTS UPON TRUST LAWS

Says They Are Necessary and Calls  
His Program a "New Constitution of  
Freedom" to Quiet All Fears—Would  
Not Dare Halt Now and Bring on  
Another Long Period of Agitation.

Addressing a delegation of visiting  
Virginia editors, President Wilson de-  
clared that the United States was on  
the eve of the greatest business boom  
in its history. Signs of revival already  
were discernible, he said.

The boom, said Mr. Wilson, would  
come as a result of the "new constitu-  
tion of freedom for business" incor-  
porated in his pending anti-trust leg-  
islation, which, he declared, would not  
be postponed.

"We are in the presence of a busi-  
ness situation which is variously in-  
terpreted," said the president. "Here  
in Washington, through the bureau of  
commerce and other instrumentalities  
that are at our disposal and through a  
correspondence which comes to us  
from all parts of the nation, we are  
perhaps in a position to judge of the  
actual conditions of business better  
than those can judge who are at any  
other single point in the country, and  
I want to say to you that as a matter  
of fact the signs of a very strong busi-  
ness revival are becoming more and  
more evident from day to day.

"I want to suggest this to you: Busi-  
ness has been in a feverish and ap-  
prehensive condition in this country  
for more than ten years, and as a nat-  
ural consequence, as the volume of  
criticism has increased business has  
grown more and more anxious.

### No "Capital Operation" Necessary.

"Business men have acted as some  
men do who fear they will have to un-  
dergo an operation and who are not  
sure that when they get on the table  
the operation will not be a capital op-  
eration. As a matter of fact, as the  
diagnosis has progressed it has be-  
come more and more evident that no  
capital operation was necessary—that,  
at the most, a minor operation was  
necessary to remove admitted distem-  
pers and evils."

"The treatment is to be constitu-  
tional rather than surgical, affecting  
habits of life and action which have  
been harmful, for on all hands it is ad-  
mitted that there are processes of busi-  
ness or have been processes of business  
in this country which ought to be cor-  
rected, but the correction has been  
postponed, and in proportion to the  
postponement the fever has increased  
—the fever of apprehension.

"Then came an administration which  
for the first time had a definite pro-  
gram of constructive correction—not of  
destructive correction, but of construc-  
tive correction of admitted evil—a very  
clear program disclosed, so far as pos-  
sible, in a general program in its par-  
ticulars as well as in its general fea-  
tures, and the administration proceed-  
ed to carry out this program.

"First there was the tariff, and busi-  
ness shivered. 'We don't like to go  
in. The water looks cold.' But when  
the tariff had been passed it was found  
that the readjustment was possible  
without any serious disturbance what-  
ever.

"Then came the currency reform.  
You remember with what resistance,  
with what criticism, with what sys-  
tematic holding back a large body of  
bankers in this country met the pro-  
posals of that reform, and you know  
how immediately after its passage they  
recognized its benefit and its bene-  
diction."

"Then we advanced to the trust pro-  
gram, and against the same dread,  
the same hesitation, the same urgency  
that the thing should be postponed. It  
will not be postponed.

### Would Not Dare Stop Now.

"I, as a friend of business and a  
servant of the country, would not dare  
stop in this program and bring on an-  
other long period of agitation. Agi-  
tation longer continued would be fatal  
to the business of this country, and if  
this program is delayed there will  
come agitation, with every letter in the  
word a capital letter.

"I for one could not ask the country  
to excuse a policy which subjected  
business to longer continued agitation  
and uncertainty, and therefore I am  
sure that it is beginning to be evident  
to the whole press of this country, and  
by the same token, to the people that  
a conservative program is at last not  
only to be imposed, but completed, and  
that when it is completed business can  
get—and will get what it can get in no  
other way—rest, recuperation and suc-  
cessful adjustment."

"It is a matter of conscience, as well  
as a matter of large public policy, to  
do what this congress, I am now cer-  
tain, is going to do—finish the program.  
And I do not think that it is going to  
take a very long time. I believe that  
the temper of those engaged in this  
great thing is admirable, that the va-  
rious elements sometimes in antago-  
nism in the congress of the United  
States are drawing together and that  
we shall witness an early statesman-  
like result for which we shall all have  
abundant reason to be thankful."

The youngest Carnegie hero is Gio-  
vanni Ricci, who lives near Genoa,  
Italy, and is four years old. When a  
playmate fell into the well last year  
she climbed down on the projecting  
bits of rock and saved her playmate's  
life.

## The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

CAKES WITH FRUIT.

DINNER MENU.  
Cream of Asparagus Soup.  
Cold Sliced Ham. Chowchow.  
Baked Potatoes. Baked Spinach.  
Raspberries. Pound Cake.  
Coffee.

## CAKES that are nice to serve with fruit are in demand at this season.

A plain cake that contains no  
spice and is not very highly flavored  
is the best for this purpose. Sponge,  
cup and pound cakes, angel food, etc.,  
are especially useful. Those in which  
there are raisins or citron should not  
be served. Cakes on which there is a  
plain white icing are acceptable, but  
chocolate or coconut cakes introduce  
flavors that detract from the fine ar-  
oma of the fruit.

### An Economical Cake.

Simple Sponge Cake.—Beat the yolks  
of three eggs and one and a half cup-  
fuls of granulated sugar, one table-  
spoonful of lemon juice, half a cupful  
of water. Sift in two cupfuls of flour,  
then add the whites of the eggs, beaten  
stiff, and two level teaspoonfuls of bak-  
ing powder. Line long, shallow pans  
with paper, turn in the mixture and  
bake in a moderate oven forty-five min-  
utes.

Angel Food Cake.—Take one cupful  
milk, one cupful of flour, one cupful  
sugar, two teaspoonfuls baking pow-  
der, pinch of salt and the whites of  
two eggs.

Heat the milk to the boiling point.  
Sift other ingredients several times  
and stir in hot milk, then fold in the  
well beaten whites. Do not flavor or  
grease pan, but flavor the icing used  
on cake.

### Old Fashioned Cake.

Poundcake.—Beat one pound of but-  
ter and one pound of powdered sug-  
ar together until they form a cream.  
Separate the whites from the yolks of  
one dozen eggs.

Whisk the whites to a stiff froth and  
beat the yolks until thick.

Beat the whites into the creamed but-  
ter and sugar, then add the yolks and  
stir all together. Sift the flour and  
stir in lightly little by little, stirring  
only enough to mix well and smoothly.

Bake in a moderate oven for one  
hour and a quarter.

Good Roads in Washington.

About \$1,000,000 is being expended in  
the state of Washington for highway  
construction and maintenance. It is  
estimated that 900 men and 175 teams  
are employed in this work, and, ac-  
cording to a statement by State High-  
way Commissioner Roy, the number of  
men employed will soon reach 1,000,  
exclusive of contractors, superintend-  
ents and engineers assigned to the  
work by the state highway department.



## MANY OF THE NEW DESIGNS INDICATE A RETURN OF PLAIN, SIMPLE LINES

It is predicted that simplicity will  
reign supreme in the fashion world by  
the end or before the end of the season.  
It has often been noted that a season  
of extremes is usually followed by one  
of plain, simple lines.

The frock of white gabardine shown  
in Number 8364, is an unusually plain  
but highly attractive model for summer  
wear; it is an Empire dress, closing in  
the back and having a V-necked peasant  
bodice. The deep princess yoke over  
which is draped a slightly gathered  
ruffle is a unique feature and the in-  
serted V at the bottom of the skirt is  
sufficient trimming.

This costume may be copied in size

36, with 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.  
A quaintly smocked blouse lends an  
attractive note to the second dress,  
8417-8344; this blouse is made up in  
pale pink voile and worn with a skirt  
of rough finished cotton in white. The  
skirt is a one-piece model with a yoked  
top over which is hung two circular  
tulle sections.

For size 36, this blouse (8417) re-  
quires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material;  
the skirt (8344) needs 4 1/4 yards of the  
same width.

No. 8364, sizes, 34 to 42.  
No. 8417, sizes, 34 to 42.  
No. 8344, sizes, 22 to 30.  
Each pattern, 15 cents.

## LITTLE BUT ACTIVE BRAIN

Small Margaret's Scheme to Secure  
Liberty Would Have Done Credit  
to Much Older Person.

With the following story Marg-  
aret's father supports his opinion that  
adroitness is congenital in women:

On Saturday Margaret, aged four,  
was in deep disgrace. Four times  
since two o'clock she had run away  
to visit Mrs. Gilbert, her favorite  
neighbor, and was now paying for her  
crime by detention in the house.

At five her father returned and sat  
on the porch reading his evening pa-  
per. To him, in a few minutes, Mar-  
garet sauntered out, her mind intent  
on carrying out her plans, and short-  
ly suggested:

"Daddy, let's play you are the baby,  
and I am the mother."

Daddy agreed on condition that it  
must be a very little baby and one  
that would not be expected to move.

Thereupon Margaret, after a silence  
in which one could hear her brain  
currents crackle, said: "Now, Honey,  
you are to be a good little baby and  
don't run away, while Mother's for a  
little while going over to Mrs. Gil-  
bert's."—The Sunday Magazine.

### Name Was a Mistake.

The island of Luzon, the principal  
one of the Philippine group, owes its  
name to a mistake of interpretation  
on the part of the early Spanish dis-  
coverers, according to Mr. Kaloa, sec-  
retary of the Philippine commissioner  
at Washington. There seems to have  
been no name applied to the whole  
island, as such, by the natives; each  
tribe, such as the Tagalog, the Iloka-  
nos and others, designated only their  
own particular territory.

"Luzon" is a word in the Tagalog  
dialect, and means a mortar, such as  
was used by the natives to pound up  
their rice. The Spanish discoverers  
of the island, who sailed, not from  
Spain, but Mexico, first encountered  
the natives squatting before their mor-  
tars, pounding out their dinners. By  
signs the Spaniards attempted to ask  
them the name of the country. The  
natives, however, mistook their ges-  
tures for inquiries as to the name of  
the utensil they were busied with,  
and answered "Luzon," a name that  
has clung to the island ever since.

Pepys' Library, since 1724, has been  
in the possession of Magdalene col-  
lege, Cambridge. Pepys directed in  
his will that his collection of books  
and manuscripts should be transferred  
on the death of his nephew, John  
Jackson, to either Trinity college or  
Magdalene college, Cambridge, and  
required that the college which re-  
ceived the books should submit to an  
annual visitation from the other, the  
purpose of which should be to ascer-  
tain whether the trust was being  
worthily fulfilled. "Could I be sure,"  
Pepys wrote, "of a constant suc-  
cession of heirs from my said nephew  
qualified like himself for the use of  
such a library, I should not entertain  
a thought of its ever being alienated  
from them."

Lord Frederick Cavendish, a mem-  
ber of one of the greatest historic fam-  
ilies of England, was another of the  
mutineers of 1775. He was then a  
major general, but he was not re-  
quired to give up his commission. On  
the contrary, he was made full general  
in 1782 and later became field marshal.  
He was one of the famous quartet of  
officers who at the beginning of the  
French and Indian or Seven Years'  
war took an oath not to marry until  
France had been conquered. The oth-  
ers were Keppel, named above; Mon-  
ton and Wolfe, the hero of Quebec.  
The sequel was that not one of them  
ever married. Wolfe, indeed, became  
engaged to Miss Lowther just before  
he sailed for Canada, but a hero's  
death claimed him before his intended  
bride.

Also there was Henry Seymour,  
Baron Conway, veteran of Fontenoy  
and Culloden. He had been conspicu-  
ous as a "traitor" in parliament and  
in the cabinet. It was he who moved  
for the repeal of the stamp act, at  
which moment, said Burke, "his face  
was as it were the face of an angel." He  
swore that he would not raise a  
hand against the Americans. But that  
rank mutiny did not prevent him from  
being field marshal and commander in  
chief and after the war a member of  
the cabinet again. It was he, by the  
way, who offered the resolution in par-  
liament which compelled Lord North  
to resign.

The Earl of Effingham, a member of  
the illustrious house of Howard, open-  
ly refused to fight against the Ameri-  
cans and was commended for so doing  
by the corporations of the cities of  
London and Dublin in public addresses  
and testimonials.—New York Tribune.

Spirit of the Yankees.  
Gerard Hamilton, an Englishman  
known in history as "Single Speech"  
Hamilton, because when a member of  
parliament he made only one speech,  
visited America shortly before the  
Revolution. Writing to a friend in  
England, he said, "In the Massachu-  
setts government in particular there is  
an express law by which every man is  
obliged to have a musket, a pound of  
powder and a pound of bullets always  
near him, so there is nothing wanting  
but knapsacks or old stockings, which  
will do as well to equip an army for  
marching and nothing more than a  
Sartorius or a Spartacus at their head  
requisite to bent your troops and your  
custom house officers out of the coun-  
try and set your laws at defiance."

The Usual Fourth.  
"How was July 4 observed in your  
town?"  
"In the usual way. There were 100  
people at the town exercises and 5,000  
at the baseball game."—Judge.

### Where Values Are Relative.

"How much is this picture worth?"  
asked the salesman. "That depends,"  
replied the dealer. "How much is the  
man who wants to buy it worth?"

## BRITISH OFFICERS WOULDN'T FIGHT.

Sympathized With Rebellious Ameri-  
cans of 1776.

When King George III. of England  
wanted his army to coerce his Ameri-  
can colonies into obeying the will of  
parliament there was mutiny—rank  
mutiny—by a lot of the most eminent  
officers of the time, with correspond-  
ing disaffection among the rank and  
file to such an extent that the king  
did not dare to try to send many of  
his own troops to America, but sent  
instead, first to Russia and then to  
Hesse and elsewhere, to hire mern-  
cenary officers and troops.

John Pitt, eldest son of England's  
greatest statesman and his successor  
as Earl of Chatham, was then a ris-  
ing officer of the army. He inherited  
so much of his father's zeal for the  
American rebels that he vowed he

would not serve against them, and if,  
therefore, the king wanted his com-  
mission, why, there it was. The king  
did not want it, however, but sent  
Pitt to help fight through the siege of  
Gibraltar, from which he came home  
to be first lord of the admiralty and  
privy councillor. Later he was at the  
head of that unlucky expedition to  
Walcheren which provoked the histo-  
ric epigram:

Great Chatham, with his sabre drawn,  
Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan.  
Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,  
Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

### TYPE OF BRITISH SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT IN AMERICA.



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Augustus Keppel, Viscount Keppel,  
son of the Earl of Albemarle, one of  
the most prominent officers of the  
navy, also refused to fight the Ameri-  
cans. That was in 1775. The next  
year he was put in command of the  
channel fleet, and two years later, as  
admiral of the blue, he was com-  
mander of the grand fleet against the  
French. His career was marked with  
inefficiencies and scandals, but he never  
suffered for his refusal to obey or-  
ders against America.

Also there was Henry Seymour,  
Baron Conway, veteran of Fontenoy  
and Culloden. He had been conspicu-  
ous as a "traitor" in parliament and  
in the cabinet. It was he who moved  
for the repeal of the stamp act, at  
which moment, said Burke, "his face  
was as it were the face of an angel." He  
swore that he would not raise a  
hand against the Americans. But that  
rank



# Wallingford In His Prime

By GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER

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## SYNOPSIS

J. Rufus Wallingford, skilful manipulator of other people's money for his own benefit, meets Benson Falls, idle son of a railroad president, and three equally idle friends.

Wallingford agrees to manage a company to market Benson Falls' patented portable bungalow after Falls drops the idea that his father is soon to open a railroad through land once obtained from Wallingford at the latter's great financial loss.

Wallingford instructs his pal, Blackie Daw, to act as an accomplice in a scheme to bleed the four young men through fake orders for the portable bungalow.

Daw, representing himself as three buyers, orders several hundred houses. Wallingford gets \$25,000 cash from the rich quartet for his own patents on the company's output and threatens injunction suits against the company for infringement of other patents.

The company breaks up, and Wallingford and Daw retain 55 portable houses. Wallingford blocks President Falls' railroad scheme and is bought off for \$250,000. Wallingford starts on another adventure, with his handy boy, Toad Jessop.

Wallingford buys stock in the Kimberly mine, promoted and operated by the Douglass brothers, and starts a big boom at Douglassville. Meanwhile one of the brothers is trying to sell Blackie Daw Kimberly stock in New York.

## CHAPTER VII.

### Among the Douglassbobs.

At the same moment in which Wallingford strode down the ravine, with Toad Jessop panting at his heels and still watching the marvel of that magic city sprouting its domes and spires against the sky, Blackie Daw, with a cynical smile beneath his lanky mustache, sat across the table from Ralph Douglassbobbler in a New York hotel bar.

"But you won't even investigate these remarkable mining stocks," Mr. Douglassbobbler was expostulating.

"Quite so, my son," returned Blackie, grinning. "I used to sell them."

Mr. Douglassbobbler spread his knees very handsly around two legs of the table and arched his feet together, while he scratched one broad, red, out-standing ear in perplexity; then he ran his fingers through his muddy brown hair.

"But you won't even look at this marvelous assay," he again expostulated.

"Quite so, my son," returned Blackie, grinning. "I used to buy them."

"You can get in now at 45," offered Douglassbobbler enticingly. "Last week it was 40."

"Quite so, my son," returned Blackie, grinning. "I used to tilt them too."

At about the identical moment in which Blackie lighted a triumphant cigarette, after offering one to the confused and awkward Mr. Douglassbobbler, his friend Wallingford was still awaiting his answer, but when No. 3 actually slowed down, red haired Alec came running from the office, the cover of which he had gained by making a detour of the hill, and panted up to Wallingford with:

"Yes."

"Thanks," returned Wallingford, and then, as if in afterthought, "I think I'll give a share of your stock with every house."

"We'll make it to you at 45," offered Alec promptly.

"The operating company?" asked Wallingford.

Alec's ears almost perked forward.

"How did you know there were two companies?" he demanded in a panic.

"Saw the state records of incorporation," explained Wallingford, and then in a much smoother tone: "You see, these few shares are to give the townspeople a greater interest in the mine, and for that purpose they should be in the operating company. Do you object to parting with some of them?"

Alec considered the matter doubtfully. The train thundered down to the platform and stopped to a mere crawl.

"No," he said hesitatingly, and then again, with sudden decision: "No! make you those at 85."

"Make it 80 and I'll go you," offered Wallingford.

"Who's taking this train?" asked the conductor roughly.

"I am," answered Wallingford, mounting the lower step. Toad was already on the platform with a bag and suitcase. "Eighty?"

Alec still stood in indecision. The conductor, muttering curses, waved his hand and jumped upon the steps of the car ahead. The engine gave an angry puff, and the train, which had not come to a complete stop, began to pick up its momentum. Wallingford leaned far out from the steps.

"Make it 80?" he shouted.

"All right," called Alec weakly, and Wallingford went into the car, chuckling.

The miracle happened—two miracles, in fact, one when J. Rufus Wallingford erected his mushroom city in the twinkling of an eye, as it were, from a job lot of portable houses that he and Blackie Daw had obtained at 10 cents on the dollar and the other when he induced a big press association to "fall for" his scheme of gratuitous advertising. Through this publicity the wonderful Kimberly mine became a household word overnight, and the astonished Brother Ralph, who had been waging a desperately uneven battle for subscribers in the effete east, suddenly wired frantically to his brothers to increase their capitalization, as he

was running out of stock. Immediately after sending this telegram he placed his derby between his ears and followed the cleavage of his nose in the haunt most infested by Blackie Daw.

"The Kimberly mine is just doubling its capitalization," he proudly twanged.

"Good work," approved Blackie.

"There's no reason why you shouldn't keep right on printing the stock as long as they'll buy it."

"They'll buy it as long as they have such proof as we have of a fivefold profit," enthused the eastern Douglassbobbler. "It's worth 55 now. Have you seen in the papers how Douglassville was built overnight?"

"I invented that trick myself," stated Blackie complacently. "It's the greatest mine selling scheme on earth, and I lost a fortune by not patenting it."

Brother Ralph was working no harder than they were in Douglassville, however. Laborers flocked there in shoals and were either put into the mines or chased down the track to the jeers of the rapidly growing populace.

Wallingford, for the time being, did nothing but sell houses—for cash when he could, on instalments when he must.

For \$700 he could sell a house and lot that cost him \$500 and a share of stock that had cost him \$80. He obtained copies of the charter, constitution and bylaws of the Kimberly Mine company, and every time he read them he frowned over just one puzzling problem; then he went out and mingled anew with his tenantry, for every householder would be a voter in the approaching stockholders' meeting. He got a grocer, a butcher, a baker and other enterprising merchants to buy bungalows and open shops; a lawyer and four doctors—allopath, homeopath, osteopath and horse—cast their lots with him, and carpenters, bricklayers and stonemasons fairly swarmed to the place.

Even in the early days, before the inrush began, Wallingford occupied himself very fully by spending as much time as possible in and about the mine, although nearly always under the watchful eye of one of the Douglassbobs.

He noted one very peculiar thing—no chemist was employed, and no body interested seemed at all curious regarding the quality of the ore. When he wanted to take some of it away to show prospective citizens, however, they evinced a sudden jealous regard for it and positively refused to let him have any. He obtained some, though, through the efforts of Toad Jessop, who brought it away a lump at a time.

It looked like any other lump of ore, so far as Wallingford could see, but he was very curious about it.

When the influx began Wallingford became the patriarch of the town, its founder and father, its chief benefactor and adviser, and in the first two weeks Douglassville would have elected him unanimously to be president of the United States. At the end of two weeks, however, Big Bill Slammet came to town, with one wife, six children, three dogs and \$7, and sought opportunities for investment. Big Bill busying himself on the investment proposition, Mrs. Slammet, a woman as faded and decrepit as Big Bill was flamboyant and hearty, came to Wallingford and obtained a house on sheer defenselessness. Big Bill, having found the only easily obtainable form of investment in the town to be whiskey, invested his \$7 in that commodity for the use and benefit of himself and various sundry kindred spirits. Shortly upon the heels of this he discovered Wallingford and immediately made a speech.

He was from Cinderburg. Big Bill was, and he knew this man Wallingford of old. He was a common grafter, this J. Rufus person, one who robbed widows and orphans and honest laboring men like him out of their hard earned money. In Cinderburg Wallingford had organized a concern known as the Bang Sun Engine company, which company was a fraud and a swindle from beginning to end. Big Bill fairly frothed at the mouth in telling of the iniquities of Wallingford, and as he had a good corner just between the Miners' Club saloon and the Merchants' cafe, he had a rapidly growing and highly gleeful audience.

Wallingford and Toad Jessop, taking an evening constitutional in the pleasant silence that comes to friends of long standing who have no question of each other, came upon the orator in due time and were just about to join the group when Wallingford heard his own name and drew Toad quickly into the shadow of a high pile of beer cases at the side of the Merchants' cafe, where he listened a moment.

The Douglassbobs hurried into view just then and stopped at the edge of the crowd to listen. Toad ran out and brought them back to the shadow of the beer cases.

"You have a bunch of hired wallowers, haven't you?" asked Wallingford.

"Well, we don't call 'em that," returned Frank hesitatingly. "They're our watchmen."

"Where are they?"

"Wherever the most excitement is," returned Frank, with a grin. "I reckon on that's right here. I saw two of 'em as we circled the herd."

"I want to borrow them."

"I should say you would," responded Alec. And, stepping over to the edge of the crowd, he lifted up his shrill, shrill voice with:

"Soak 'im, boys! Soak 'im! Soak 'im! Soak 'im!"

The response was instantaneous. A raw potato hit Big Bill Slammet in the teeth. He turned, full of rage, to discover the vandal if he could, when, from the other edge of the group of his beloved hearers, a clod of raw dirt caught him in the ear. Big Bill considered that situation for only one second before he decided to step down from his nail keg and seek some more secluded spot. As he edged through the crowd somebody poked him in the

back of the neck with several hard knuckles. Big Bill started to run, and the nearest open space being the railroad track he made for that and headed due southeast, followed by six well muscled experts in the art of

personal encounter, who pelted him with rocks at every jump until the darkness swallowed him up forever, whereupon his wife took in washing and raised her family and was happy ever after.

Immediately after the exodus of Big Bill, Wallingford's new found friends, the Douglassbobs, in huge admiration escorted him to his own portable bungalow.

"We didn't know you was a wise William, too," said Alec, with a little laugh.

laugh, as Wallingford produced a bottle and glasses and cigars. "If we'd 'a' known that we'd 'a' had our wallowers, as you call 'em, look out for you, and this never would have happened."

"You have to watch for these red necks," agreed Frank, smiling and looking Wallingford squarely in the eye for the first time in his life. "Just one of 'em's liable to upset your whole game any minute. You don't want to give 'em a chance to even cough inside your town. Come over to our office tomorrow at train time and we'll show you how we handle 'em."

A sudden idea hit Wallingford, and the frowning crease that had been steadily in his brow for two weeks disappeared as if by magic. He chuckled, his broad chest heaving and his big shoulders shaking, his eyes closing and his hand, pink face wreathing itself in a smile, which, as an evidence of friendly understanding, the Douglassbobs brothers saw with delight.

"You must have had a lot of experience," suggested Wallingford, and chuckled again over the splendid solution he had found for his secret problem.

The brothers exchanged smiles of comradeship.

"We've got it down to a science," boasted Frank. "You see, we're specialized. We do nothing but iron mines, and we know how. We figure right from the beginning that most likely a mine is no good, but if it isn't we don't want to know it. So we never fuss around with the ore except to dig it out. When we have nearly all the stock sold we ship some ore to the smelters, and what they tell us after the actual reduction is worth more than all the assays in the world."

"Right you are," agreed Wallingford heartily. "That's one reason you don't employ a chemist."

The brows of both the brothers darkened, and their ears turned redder.

"They're not safe," growled Frank. "They're likely to give you away."

(Continued To-morrow)

WHAT INDEPENDENCE DAY DID FOR ENGLAND.

Immediately, the Fourth of July is noisily observed to celebrate the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Essentially, the celebration has a deeper significance, and one which the Americans ought to know more about than they do. It recalls not only our own independence, but the triumph of the English people over the crown and the relegation of the king to his true place in the English system of government. By the English system of government we mean not only the system in England, but the system obtaining in the United States, the systems of Canada, of Australia, of all the truly independent powers which have grown up as a result of the great English movements of adventure and of colonization which from time to time expressed English energy, or the English spirit of revolt, or that of unrest, from the days of Elizabeth to the days of Victoria.

To those who know the development of English popular government the Fourth of July marks the time when no English monarch has dared to demand the right to tax English people at home or in distant colonies without their consent. The struggle was long, and the crown fought hard for its prerogative, but despite this the principle of English liberty survived under what were apparently most untoward circumstances, the crown became what it is, and a republic was established which has become the strongest nation in the world.

The Fourth of July is the day on which we celebrate the rule of the people here and abroad, the growth of individual liberty and the absolute dependence of the crown in English lands.—Harper's Weekly.

DAIRY and CREAMERY

PRACTICAL MILK HOUSE.

Building Designed to Handle Product of a Herd of Sixty Cows.

(Prepared by the dairy division, United States department of agriculture.)

The milk house should be located at a convenient place where there is good drainage and should be free from contaminating surroundings. A cement floor is very important, and this should be extended up on the sides at least six inches, or, better still, to the window casings, particularly in the wash room. Light and ventilation should be provided, and the windows and doors should be screened in summer.

In one corner of the building a small weigh room is partitioned off, the floor of which is raised twenty-

four inches above the main floor. This room is entered from the vestibule. The milkman takes the milk of each cow to this room, where it is weighed, recorded on the milk sheet and emptied through the funnel, which is provided with cheesecloth strainer and a hinged cover. The milk passes from the funnel by gravity to a mixing tank and cooler, from which it empties into a can which is carried over to the bottle filler for immediate bottling or into shipping cans, which may be placed in the pool built into the bottom of a refrigerator. If it is desired to separate the cream a static turbine separator would be provided, run by steam from the boiler.

The building itself is 12 by 22 feet outside the frame, and height of story is eleven feet two inches in the clear. It is a light frame structure placed on a concrete foundation built eighteen inches above ground and has a concrete floor six inches below top of foundation wall. This brings the sills above the floor, so they will not rot from the dampness, as the floors should be washed daily.

The exterior of the building is covered with weather boarding, boards and battens or roofing paper, as desired, while the interior is plastered in wash room, milk room and wash room with cement plaster on metal lath and finished in white enamel paint. The walls are plastered against door and window frames and casings omitted. All corners are plastered round and smooth to avoid lodging places for dirt and germs. Ventilator flues from the ceiling of milk and wash rooms are connected with the monitor on the roof. The boiler room is left unfinished except the wash room partition, which is sheathed to protect the plaster on wash room side.

The building should be built for from \$200 to \$400, according to location, cost of material, labor, etc.

MILKING THE HEIFER.

Young Animals With First Calves Should Be Gently Handled.

Many young heifers are absolutely ruined by careless or rough milkers during the first week of the milking period, says the American Agriculturist. Through bad treatment they get a bad reputation as poor milkers, while the fault lies entirely with those who handle them. A good milker is probably a greater rarity than a good cow. The cow is a sensitive creature and requires to be handled in a gentle manner. No portion of her body is more sensitive than her udder. It is a great relief to the cow to have her distended udder relieved of the milk there is in it, but she expects it to be drawn quickly and gently, not by unnecessary tugging at the teats, but by a gentle, rapid pressure and with a downward movement of the fingers.

As a rule, with her first calf the cow's udder is swollen and tender, the skin distended and very sensitive. It is wise to wash the bag and teats with warm water and wipe dry and apply vaseline after milking. With clean cows and clean stables the next step should be a clean milker and to be a clean milker does not necessarily mean that a man must wear a white duck suit. It does mean that he must have clean hands and clothing. The milker must be neat in his methods and keep the udder's neat and clean.

Praise.

Praise is of no use as a main-spring. Power lies outside of it, and entirely independent of it, in all truly valuable lives. Tennyson, the poet, was also the practical man when he

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MILKING THE HEIFER.

Young Animals With First Calves Should Be Gently Handled.

Many young heifers are absolutely ruined by careless or rough milkers during the first week of the milking period, says the American Agriculturist. Through bad treatment they get a bad reputation as poor milkers, while the fault lies entirely with those who handle them. A good milker is probably a greater rarity than a good cow. The cow is a sensitive creature and requires to be handled in a gentle manner. No portion of her body is more sensitive than her udder. It is a great relief to the cow to have her distended udder relieved of the milk there is in it, but she expects it to be drawn quickly and gently, not by unnecessary tugging at the teats, but by a gentle, rapid pressure and with a downward movement of the fingers.

As a rule, with her first calf the cow's udder is swollen and tender, the skin distended and very sensitive. It is wise to wash the bag and teats with warm water and wipe dry and apply vaseline after milking. With clean cows and clean stables the next step should be a clean milker and to be a clean milker does not necessarily mean that a man must wear a white duck suit. It does mean that he must have clean hands and clothing. The milker must be neat in his methods and keep the udder's neat and clean.

Praise.

Praise is of no use as a main-spring. Power lies outside of it, and entirely independent of it, in all truly valuable lives. Tennyson, the poet, was also the practical man when he

## Nathan Hale, Patriot-Martyr, an Inspiration To American Youth



Photo by American Press Association

NATHAN HALE STATUE IN NEW YORK.

To drumbeat and heartbeat

A soldier marches by;

There is color in his cheek,

There is courage in his eye,

Yet to drumbeat and heartbeat

In a moment his must die.

By starlight and moonlight

He seeks the Briton's camp,

And he hears the rustling flag,

And the armed sentry's tramp,

And the starlight and moonlight

His silent wanderings lamp.

With slow tread and still tread

He scans the tented line,

And he counts the battery guns

By the gaunt and shadowy pine,

And his slow tread and still tread

Gives no warning sign.

The dark wave, the plumed wave,

It meets his eager glance,

And it sparkles 'neath the stars

Like the glimmer of a lance;

The dark wave, the plumed wave,

On an emerald expanse.

A sharp clang, a steel clang,

And terror in the sound,

For the sentry, falcon eyed,

In the camp a spy hath found;

With a sharp clang, a steel clang,

The patriot is bound.

With calm brow, with steady brow,

He robes him for the tomb;

In his look there is no fear

Nor a shadow trace of gloom,

But with calm brow, with steady brow,

He robes him for the tomb.

Through the long night, the still night,

He kneels upon the sod,

And the brutal guards withhold

E'en the solemn words of God;

Through the long night, the still night,

He walks where Christ hath trod.

In the blue morn, the sunny morn,

He dies upon the tree,

And he mourns that he can lose

But one life for liberty;

In the blue morn, the sunny morn,

His spirit wings are free.

But his last words, his message words,

They burn, lest friendly eye

Should read how proud and calm

A patriot could die;

With his last words, his message words,

A soldier's battlecry.

From fame leaf and angel leaf,

From monument and urn,

The sad of earth, the glad of heaven

His tragic fate shall learn.

And on fame leaf and angel leaf

The name of Hale shall burn.

—Francis Miles Finch.

## MANY USES FOR INDIAN CORN

For One Thing It Is Classified as, Next to Rice, Most Important of World's Foods.

Next to rice, this grass is the most important food plant in the world, besides serving in a thousand other important ways the needs of man. It is native to America, having been cultivated in the western hemisphere since prehistoric times. The name maize we use for it is derived from the word Mahiz, the name the old Haitians employed and which Columbus adopted when he discovered America. When the white settlers came to the United States they found the Indians cultivating it, and quickly learned from them its great value. Several of the old Indian names for certain preparations still remain and are incorporated in the language of the American people, such as samp, hominy and succotash. Strangely, as human food, the Indian corn is practically unknown outside of America.

Among its manifold uses, outside of food value, are the following: The oil extracted from the kernel is used for surfacing and polishing oilcloth and linoleum, and the cake left after the oil has been extracted is fed to sheep. Glucose from this plant, a sugary white liquid, is used by confectioners in great quantities. Cornstarch, when not used for chocolate puddings, is liked by us when we put a stamp to the envelope. Maize is also a growing source for denatured alcohol used for heating and lighting. Corn stalks woven into strong belts are used on all large vessels at the bulkheads for protection. Our most dangerous explosive, gun cotton and smokeless powder, rely for their manufacture on the Indian corn. A poor quality of molasses is furnished by the stems, paper by the stalks, and stalks and stems are used as fodder for farm stock.

Directory of Minerals.

Every city has a directory of its inhabitants. If you do not know a person's name but do know that he is a paperhanger, the classified business directory will locate him for you. A directory of the useful minerals in the United States, on much the same plan, has just been published by the United States Geological Survey. If you want to know where any one of the 400 useful minerals occurs, this directory gives the list of localities in each state where your mineral will be found. This publication should be useful to many classes of people in many ways. If someone wants to sell you stock in a Texas oil company the report will tell you in what counties in Texas oil is produced and in what other counties it may eventually be found. If your wife wears a blood-stone lavalliere, the report gives you the only locality in the United States where that stone is known to occur. If you want to manufacture plaster of paris or need lime for your back pasture, this report will tell you where to find the gypsum and gives the location of your nearest limekiln.

STOCK SALESMAN for proven industrial. We can offer one strictly high-grade stock salesman with clientele and proven ability, an opportunity of earning quick commissions. If you can qualify, answer in strict confidence, 27 N. Edgewood street, Philadelphia, Pa.—advertisement

NOTICE

The undersigned will receive bids for a two-story, four room, frame and case school building, to be built in the Borough of Arendtsville by December 1st. Plans and specifications may be examined upon application. All bids must be in by JULY 27TH, at 12 M.

By Order of Board,

C. S. RICE,

Secretary.

THE HOTEL

MARTHA WASHINGTON

EAST 29TH STREET.

Near Madison Ave., Two Blocks from Broadway



## 1016 TAKEN OFF WRECKED SHIP

Liner California Fast on Rocks  
Off Irish Coast.

## CREW REMAIN ON BOARD

Call For Help Brings Warships and  
Steamer and Passengers Are Taken  
Off Without Delay.

Londonderry, June 30. — Without the loss of a life, without even a slight accident, 1016 passengers were transferred from the Anchar liner California, which went ashore on Sunday night on Tory Island during a dense fog. Among the passengers were eight Philadelphians.

The crews of several British torpedo boat destroyers assisted in the operation of transferring the passengers to the Donaldson liner Cassandra.

The California lies in a precarious position on the rock coast, but it is expected that she will be hoisted as soon as fine weather sets in. Her crew remains on board, although the water has penetrated three of her holds.

Three hundred of the passengers of the California, whose destination was Ireland, were landed.

The California was proceeding at reduced speed in the fog when the rocks were struck. Signals for full speed astern were given as the vessel hit the rock shoals, but it was too late.

The forward plate crumbled in and the pinnacles which rise almost to the level of the sea, crushed through the compartments. As her bow gave way the steamship lurched and then began to settle.

A call for help was immediately sent out and six destroyers stationed along the Irish coast watching for gun runners, as a result of the Ulster trouble, picked up the wireless call. The shore station at Malin Head and the operator on board the steamship Cassandra also heard the call.

The Cassandra and the Destroyer Lynx were the first to reach Tory Island. The fog blanketed the coast, and it was not until the powerful searchlights of the Lynx were used that the stranded steamship was located.

Captain J. A. Coverley advised his passengers not to be alarmed, as they would be taken off as soon as it was safe. The removal of passengers began at daybreak and soon all were safe aboard the Cassandra.

## SEND TROOPS TO PITTSBURGH

New Outbreak Among Westinghouse  
Strikers Results In Call to State.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 30. — Sheriff Richards called on the state for assistance in the Westinghouse strike, and Troop C, of the state constabulary, under Captain L. C. Adams, was ordered to entrain at Greensburg for East Pittsburgh.

Disorder broke out among the striking Westinghouse employees in East Pittsburgh, pickets surrounding all entrances to the electric works and preventing persons from entering.

Police men, foremen and even superintendents were not permitted to cross the bridge, and the presence of twenty armed guards from the plant had no effect on the excited crowds.

Deputy sheriffs failed to quiet the people, and when a report spread that the Greensburg troop of the state constabulary was on its way to the town the excitement increased.

## SHOOT TWO AND GET \$700

Three Masked Men Held Up Postmaster of Dunnington, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 30. — Shot through the lungs in a battle with three masked robbers, Harry Gordon, postmaster at Dunnington, Pa., is lying in the West Penn hospital here. Beside him is his assistant, Cozine Daniels, with a bullet in his chest.

The two men were taking \$2000 in two bags to Gordon's home for safety when three masked men attacked them. A pistol battle followed, both Gordon and Daniels falling. The robbers grabbed one bag of coin and fled. It contained \$700.

## Lightning Kills Chauffeur.

Cape May, N. J., June 30. — In the severe electrical storm Charles Conley, a chauffeur, was instantly killed in the Central garage, this city. Walter Entrikin, one of the proprietors of the garage, was under a car working on the engine, having a drop light suspended from the ceiling. Lightning burned out the transformer, allowing 2300 volts to go through the wire. Entrikin was severely shocked, and Conley, trying to save him, seized the drop cord. He was instantly killed.

## Favors Army Increase Bill.

Washington, June 30. — The Chamberlain resolution authorizing the president to recruit the army to war strength exceeding the statutory limit, was favorably reported by the senate military committee.

## Hit by Base Ball, He Dies.

Warren, Ohio, June 30. — Struck in the head by a base ball while batting in a Sunday game here, Harry Allen, of Youngstown, died in the Warren hospital without recovering consciousness.

## Cleaning Milk Utensils.

Salsoda is a splendid thing to remove fat and grease from milk pails, separators, cans, etc., but it is best to use soap for dirt alone. Salsoda is neither poisonous nor corrosive.

## AUSTRIA LOOKS TO FRANCIS JOSEPH

Future of Monarchy Depends  
Upon Health of Emperor.

## TRAGEDY WAS WELL PLANNED

Assassins Arranged to Dynamite the  
Royal Train if Bombs and Pistols  
Failed.

Vienna, June 30. — The opinion has gained ground in authoritative circles here that the future of Austria-Hungary, now more than ever, depends upon the health of the venerable Emperor Francis Joseph.

It was pointed out in high political circles that if the emperor is permitted to reign only a few years more everything may continue as usual and Archduke Francis Ferdinand's death will have little lasting material effect upon the foreign or domestic affairs of the dual monarchy.

It was argued that should a youthful and inexperienced ruler like the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, son of the late Archduke Otto, suddenly be called on to take the reins of government, a period of anxiety might follow.

The young archduke and his wife, who was Princess Zita, of Parma, are both extremely popular among all classes of society and everybody from the emperor down is said to be prepared to do his utmost to help them in every way to rise to the responsible position so suddenly thrust upon them.

The suggestion put forward in some quarters that Archduke Francis Ferdinand's death is likely to cause a political upheaval is said to have little foundation, as the old emperor has kept the reins of government in his own hands, delegating as little power as possible to his late nephew.

Every dispatch from Sarajevo to Vienna brought additional evidence that the assassination was one of the most carefully planned crimes ever carried out against royal personages.

Indications from the scene of the tragedy show that it was engineered by persons possessing more mature organizing ability than that of the two youthful assassins. It is generally thought in Austria and Hungary that the plotters had their headquarters in Belgrade, the Serbian capital.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, it is asserted, was well aware of the danger he was running during his tour of Bosnia.

The Serbian minister at Vienna told him of the peril and implored him, if he insisted on going, to leave the duchess at home.

When the Duchess of Hohenberg was informed, however, of the dangerous nature of the journey the archduke was about to take, she said her place was at her husband's side.

When the archduke and the duchess arrived at Sarajevo on Saturday some signs of hostility were shown by the Serb portion of the population. Just before the couple passed through the city the authorities succeeded in getting rid of a great display of Serbian flags which the people had hoisted in place of flying the Austrian colors.

The plans of the assassins contemplated, it is said, the blowing up of the royal train when the archduke and his wife were leaving Sarajevo, in case the attempt by Prinzip failed.

It was learned that several bombs were found along the railway over which the archduke and his wife were to have traveled. Prinzip's own plans were carefully laid. He secreted himself behind a building at a spot where it was necessary for the archduke's car to slacken speed. Some accounts say Prinzip even mounted the steps of the motor car before he fired the fatal shots.

## COLONEL "FIT AS A CRICKET"

Says Doctor Is Pessimistic In Thinking Him a Sick Man.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 30. — "I'm really feeling fit as a cricket. The doctor says I'm a sick man, but he's pessimistic."

It was thus that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt responded to an inquiry as to his health. The colonel spent the morning dictating letters and telegrams and then went for a canter on his favorite horse.

Mr. Roosevelt received a flood of telegrams expressing sympathy. The hope was expressed that he would soon regain his old time vigor. Progressive leaders and old time friends joined in the avalanche of messages which kept pouring in.

## KNEW USE OF THE CEREALS

Evidence That People of the Stone  
Age Did Not Live Exclusively on  
Animal Food.

There is nothing to indicate that the men of the later stone age did not have buckwheat pancakes for breakfast. It has been learned that not only buckwheat but many other grains of the present day, such as corn, barley, flax, rye and oats, formed an important part of the daily bread consumed by the people of the latter half of the stone age, known as the neolithic epoch.

It is generally admitted that the men of the age of dawn stone were hunters. With Asiatic invasions the manner of living changed. The neoliths began to raise domestic animals and to cultivate certain species of plants, the remains of which are still to be found.

Corn is the most ancient plant known. Scientists have observed samples of it in the celebrated layer of the Mas d'Azil, or end of the hean stone period.

It is believed that this kind of plant is essentially of Asiatic origin. It could have been brought into Europe by neolithic invaders. Egyptian wheat has also been found. Barley is also pretty frequent, being represented by six distinct varieties. On the other hand, rye and oats were known, but were rare. Flax was represented by a different kind from the present species.

The other plants of that age were probably gathered in a wild state. Fruits were generally cut in quarters and dried; such as certain little species of apples and pears.

## MAKEUP MAN IN BAD MIXUP

Transposed Lines of a Wedding and  
Auction Sale With Very Lu-  
diculous Effect.

In handling the slugs which make up the lines in a newspaper, and in separating the various items, the makeup man sometimes gets the lines mixed up and they naturally read rather queer. As an illustration of what can happen, we cite the mixup of the Bangor (Pa.) News a few days ago when the printer got a wedding and an auction sale mixed up with the following results:

"William Smith, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Smith, and Miss Lucy Anderson were disposed of at public auction at my farm one mile east, in the presence of 70 guests, including two mules and 12 head of cattle."

"Rev. Jackson tied the nuptial knot for the parties, average 1250 pounds on hoof. The beautiful home of the bride was decorated with one sulky rake, one feed grinder and two sets of work harness, nearly new, and just before the ceremony was pronounced the Mendel and Sons wedding march was rendered by one milch cow, five years old, one Jersey cow and one sheep, who carrying a bunch of bride's roses in her hand was very beautiful. She wore one light spring wagon, two crates of apples, three racks of hay, one grindstone of mouseline de sole and trimmings with about one hundred bushels of spuds. The bridal couple left yesterday on an extended trip. Terms, spot cash."

## CONGRATULATIONS.

Hilda is a sweet little English girl, well trained in pretty ways and manners. The members of her family and social group are fond of celebrating birthdays, the time-honored "Many happy returns of the day!" gracing every such occasion. Marriage engagements are less frequent, so Hilda's recent mistake was of excusable order.

"You must congratulate us, dear!" cried a pretty young cousin, introducing the child to her accompanying gallant. "Mr. Smith is to be your cousin also. We are to be married soon."

"Oh!" cried Hilda, startled, but gracious. "Isn't that nice, Cousin Ella! I wish you many happy returns of the day!"

## Who Owns the Wedding Ring?

Does a wedding ring belong to a man or to his wife? This question is being raised in a lawsuit involving the estate of a man whose widow is charged with neglecting to mention all the jewelry of the deceased in making an inventory of his property. So far, the courts have not decided the problem, which is being debated by counsel for both sides, though the value of the ring is small.

## That Marconi Trick.

Binks—Do you know I stand in dread of my wife blowing me up every day?

Hinks—Has she such an awful temper?

Binks—No; but her maiden name was Violet Ray.

## FOR BATHING FROCKS

STYLE AND MATERIALS VARY  
ENOUGH TO SUIT ALL.

Elaboration Permitted, Though It Will  
Be Frowned On by the Women of  
Taste—Black and Dark Blue  
the Popular Colors.

(By MARY DEAN.)

Smart bathing frocks are as varied in style as are the finest dresses of the season, and they may be made as plain or elaborate as the taste of the wearer dictates. However, the woman of refinement who is fond of bathing for the sake of the sport, will prefer to err on the side of conservatism.

Smart bathing frocks are as varied in style as are the finest dresses of the season, and they may be made as plain or elaborate as the taste of the wearer dictates. However, the woman of refinement who is fond of bathing for the sake of the sport, will prefer to err on the side of conservatism. Rather than to dress conspicuously and attract undue attention to herself, black, and dark blue are the most popular colors for these water suits, although plaids, stripes and solid colors in bright hues are seen in some of this season's models.

Nowadays the skirt and blouse are joined at the waist line, which prevents any unpleasant separation after the wearer has entered the water. The blouse portion of the modish suits all show pretty much the same lines; the waist and sleeves are generally cut in one with a lacing, or fancy vest finish at the front and a turn-down collar of contrasting goods. It is in the skirt portion that the striking features are introduced. The tunic, the plaited skirt, the flare skirt and the pantaloon skirt all have their place and vie with each other for popularity.

Quite the newest and most unusual to be seen is the pantaloon skirt. This has two plain top flounces with a third under flounce that is divided. By means of rubbers each side of the skirt is drawn in closely to the knees and thus forms pantaloons. It is claimed for this skirt that not only is it a pretty, graceful model, but that it is comfortable to wear and easy to swim in. This model is hardly suitable for stout figures, but then there is the long tunic that is sure to prove becoming to the majority.

The choice of material is important and should be governed by its wearing qualities and by its appearance when wet. Satin has long been a favorite because it looks well even after it has been in the water and, if a good quality is employed, one will get a whole season of hard wear out of it. Salt water satin comes about thirty-six inches wide and costs about two dollars a yard. Taffeta and moire are also used for bathing suits, but to get satisfaction a very good quality must be bought, for the cheaper grades do not stand the salt water.

Nothing can compete with cravenetted mohair for good hard wear, and this material is quite as light and comfortable to wear as any of the silk weaves mentioned. When making these suits the rule of pearl, or bone buttons should be observed whenever they can be made do service, for hooks and eyes are apt to rust and be very unsatisfactory.

For Those Who Wish to Reduce.

Do you always take every opportunity to walk when you can? If it is a matter of several blocks, do you take a car when it is possible? Take every opportunity to walk, but walk as if you really enjoyed it; put some energy into this exercise. Really make it an exercise. Do not eat more than one starch food at a meal, drink plenty of water, but between meals, and, above all, eat enough to allay hunger, but stop there; do not continue as if you were never going to get another meal instead of one quite as heavy in another four or five hours. Another thing, sleep with plenty of fresh air circulating in your sleeping room and if you are very stout do with just sufficient sleep, and above all omit the nap in the middle of the day.

## Shrewd Butcher.

A certain English butcher, who sold about 30 cooked legs of pork per week, said his loss was formerly 40 per cent and now only 22 per cent in the electric oven, or a clear saving of 18 per cent. After deducting the cost of the current at two cents per unit, his saving amounted to 50 cents per leg of pork, or \$15 per week extra profit. On being told that he had only saved water, he answered: "Perhaps so; but, you see, my customers pay me 25 cents per pound for it!"

## Slippery Headgear.

The little morning caps are again forming part of the trousseau of a smart woman. They, too, are exact copies of those worn in that brilliant eighteenth century and which used to frame the face so prettily with their dainty charm. Some of these are simply made of a gathered frill with a little fullness over the forehead, which is adorned with a wreath of silk roses.

## But, O-V-E-R-O-N.

IT'S TOO BAD WE ARE RICH LIKE ALL THESE MILLIONAIRES! AROUND HERE! IT'S TIRE SOME SITTING AROUND HERE WHILE THEY ARE ENJOYING THEMSELVES!

## YOU'RE CERTAINLY RIGHT, PA!

I WOULDN'T HAVE THAT HAPPEN FOR ANYTHING!

## Y-A-A-H, AND I DO LOVE A GAME OF BRIDGE.

OH, WHY DIDN'T YOU JOIN OUR GAME TO-DAY. I WAS THE BIG WINNER TO-DAY!

WASN'T I LUCKY THOUGH.

LOOK! WHAT I WON! FIVE OF THE CUTEST SAVENIR POSTALS YOU EVER SAW!

## Laura Jean Libbey's Talks on Heart Topics

ONE-TIME FRIENDS.

"Remember that the friendship which you now think poor and vain will endure in hope and patience. Till you ask for it again."

"Take heed of a speedy, professing friend; friendship is never lasting which flames before it burns," says a poet. Another warns: "Nothing is more dangerous than an important friend; an open foe may prove a curse, but a pretended friend is worse." By all of this wisdom we should gather that the choosing of a true friend is to most women almost as serious a matter as choosing a lover. Are not both supposed to be cherished a lifetime?

There are women, remarkably sagacious and clever in all else, who make a most unwise selection of women friends. The sedate woman fairly adores the bright creatures, all life and sparkle. The butterfly, a creature, who sees only the bright side of every situation and upon whose lips there is ever ready laughter, seeks the companionship of the quiet, pensive girl, whose wise counsel saves her from many a girlish blunder. Women like friends who are congenial to them. The woman who imagines that she has domestic trouble turns to the woman who sympathizes with her.

Another wife who is slaving and working from morning till night to keep down family expenses finds comfort with the friend who praises her for her self sacrifices. She assures her that her husband ought to be more appreciative of what she is doing for his sake; that it is a wife's duty to be frugal and help her husband accumulate. The hardworking wife listens to this fulsome praise with sincere content; quite forgetful that she who is so lavish in dealing it out is the most extravagant of women-kind.

Her Own Home Runs Itself as Best It Can.

Her lavish expenditures have placed her husband on the verge of bankruptcy. A woman friend of opposite nature, different ideas, is balthat for her, either for wear or wear vital, if she helps her to be strong and brave; woe, if she ingratiates herself into her confidence and ends by betraying it or gaining such an influence over her that she can bend her to her will against her better judgment and to the detriment of her family and loved ones. From childhood up, a woman's friendship should be safeguarded most carefully. She should be removed from influences that are likely to prove dangerous. There is no end of trouble a woman friend may brew in a household if she's inclined to be a mischief maker. No matter how close one woman's friendship may be for another, she should never entrust vital family secrets to her keeping. Even the closest of friends are liable to fall out over a trifle. The result is the enmity of one-time friends.

## Boudoir Telephone.

Women of fashion who can afford to be luxurious like to have a telephone in the boudoir, but since it is an artistic bit of mechanism in spite of its usefulness, some people prefer to hide it when it is not in use. The dainty china ladies in voluminous silk skirts may be utilized as telephone extinguishers if the skirts are long enough, and they may also shade an electric light bulb in their translucent folds.

## Frilly Headgear.

The little morning caps are again forming part of the trousseau of a smart woman. They, too, are exact copies of those worn in that brilliant eighteenth century and which used to frame the face so prettily with their dainty charm. Some of these are simply made of a gathered frill with a little fullness over the forehead, which is adorned with a wreath of silk roses.

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## Job Printing

IS A PART OF OUR BUSINESS

To do it PROMPTLY at as small cost as honest work can be done is our aim.

Our Plant is equipped with modern labor saving machinery which helps us do the work for you very promptly.

Small orders will receive the same careful attention as large orders.

- - TIMES OFFICE - -

## FOR SALE

Two second hand 1911 Hudson fore-door touring Cars

S. G. BIGHAM,  
Biglerville, Pa.

## THE LAW REQUIRES

Every Team to Carry a Light at Night

We have a new shipment of Driving Lamps. They are not large but throw a good light ahead.

Hand Klaxons for Automobiles

New lot just in. The old bulb horn is ineffective and out of date. The hand Klaxon saves you from \$15 to \$25.

## J. HERMAN BREM,

Auto Supplies YORK STREET Hardware

## Forty New and Second Hand Bicycles FOR SALE

Ranging in price from \$10.00 to \$23.75. All Coaster Brakes. Will Rent Bicycles by the day, week, month or hour.

Nine Motorcycles twin and single ranging in price from \$50.00 to \$150.00

L. R. SWOPE.  
118 W. High Street.

## DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS

PA, THE LADIES JUST ASKED US TO JOIN THEIR "BRIDGE" GAME!

FOR GOODNESS SAKE, MA WE DON'T WANT TO DO THAT! HAVEN'T YOU HEARD ABOUT THE BADGE GAMES THAT THESE SWELL PEOPLE PLAY?

WHY, MA, THEY GAMBLE FOR BIG STAKES, SOME TIMES THEY LOSE FORTUNES IN A VERY SHORT TIME! NO POOR PEOPLE CAN STAND THE GAMES THE LADIES PLAY AT THESE SWELL SUMMER RESORTS!

ANOTHER THING IF WE WENT IN THIS GAME WE'D GIVE OURSELVES AWAY! WE MIGHT BE BROKE IN FIVE MINUTES! AND THEN WE'D HAVE TO QUIT AND THEN WE'D BE KNOWN AS "PIKERS!"

YOU'RE CERTAINLY RIGHT, PA! I WOULDN'T HAVE THAT HAPPEN FOR ANYTHING!

BUT, O-V-E-R-O-N, IT'S TOO BAD WE ARE RICH LIKE ALL THESE MILLIONAIRES! AROUND HERE! IT'S TIRE SOME SITTING AROUND HERE WHILE THEY ARE ENJOYING THEMSELVES!

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LOOK! WHAT I WON! FIVE OF THE CUTEST SAVENIR POSTALS YOU EVER SAW!



BECAUSE of the death of  
G. W. Weaver, Senior  
member of the firm, our store  
will remain closed until Wed-  
nesday morning, JULY 1ST.

G. W. Weaver & Son

Having purchased the Registered and  
Imported brown German Coach Horse,  
"SIETO"

No. 3625, from Gettysburg German Horse  
Company, he will make the season of 1914  
at Meadow Valley Track in charge of  
Clayton Moxley, attendant, at a fee of \$10.00,  
payable when mare is known to be in foal.

Buttonwood Stock Farm  
Gettysburg, Pa.

## ::: ON HAND :::

A full line of 1914 Osborne Harvesting  
Machinery and Hay Tools, Manure Spread-  
ers, Engines, Buggies and Wagons.

Call in person Phone or write  
Both phones

H. D. Bowers  
Biglerville, Pa.

## SULPHUR FOR ECZEMA

APPLIED LIKE COLD CREAM IT STOPS ITCHING  
AND DRIES SKIN ERUPTIONS RIGHT UP

With the first application of bold-faced, inflamed skin, the same as you  
sulphur cream the angry itching attend would any cold cream.  
ing any eczema eruption ceases and its remarkable healing powers begin. Sul-  
phur, says a renowned dermatologist, in the treatment of cutaneous af-  
fects common bold-sulphur, made into a feections by reason of its parasite-de-  
thick cream will soothe and heal thestroying property. It is not only para-  
skin when irritated and broken out withsiccidal, but also antipruritic, antiseptic  
Eczema or any form of eruption. Theand remarkably healing in all irritable  
moment it is applied all itching ceases, and inflammatory conditions of the skin.  
and after two or three applications theWhile not always establishing a perma-  
Eczema disappears, leaving the skinnent cure, it never fails to instantly  
clear and smooth.

He tells Eczema sufferers to get fromEczema right up and it is often years  
any good pharmacy an ounce of bold-later before any eruption again appears  
sulphur cream and apply it to the irri-on the skin.

# .... BIG PARADE ....

A joint parade of the P. O.  
S. of A., O. of I. A., and Sons  
of Veterans will be held in  
Gettysburg,

JULY 4th, at 6 P. M.

County organizations will participate.  
Several Bands will be in line. Speaking in  
Centre Square immediately following  
parade.

## FRENCH RECIPE TO QUICKLY DARKEN GRAY, FADED HAIR

If you use this French Recipe, no one  
can Discover it has been Applied,  
but in a Few Days you will  
have Soft, Dark, Glossy Hair  
and Look 10 Years Younger.

If you want your hair to have that  
youthful, vigorous appearance that  
will compel the admiration of every-  
body, step into your druggist the first  
chance you get and secure 7 ounces  
(a large bottle) of LeMay's Cream of  
Sage and Quinine for not more than  
50 cents.

With a few applications your gray  
or faded hair will be gone, instead  
you will have a lovely even shade of  
dark, lustrous hair and your best  
friends won't know you are using any-  
thing. Furthermore, your scalp will  
become immaculately clean and free  
from dandruff and itchiness in less  
than a week. This safe and sure  
French recipe is not a dye and con-  
tains no lead or injurious substance.  
You can always obtain LeMay's  
Cream of Sage and Quinine at Peo-  
ple's Drug Store.

### GETTYSBURG MARKETS

Prices at the Gettysburg warehouse  
corrected daily by C. Milton Wolf, Jr  
Successor to J. Geo. Wolf's Sons Co.

Wheat ..... Per Bu  
Ear Corn ..... .82  
Rye ..... .70  
Oats ..... .46

### RETAIL PRICES

Per 100  
Badger Dairy Feed ..... \$1.35  
Coarse Spring Bran ..... 1.45  
Hand Packed Bran ..... 1.50  
Corn and Oats Chop ..... 1.50  
Shoemaker Stock Food ..... 1.50  
White Middlings ..... 1.65  
Red Middlings ..... 1.50  
Timothy Hay ..... .90  
Rye Chop ..... 1.70  
Baled Straw ..... .65  
Plaster ..... \$1.50 per ton  
Cement ..... \$1.40 per bbl  
Cotton Seed Meal per ton ..... \$34.00  
" " per hundred ..... 1.75  
Flour ..... \$4.80  
Western Flour ..... 6.00  
Wheat ..... 1.10  
Shelled Corn ..... .90  
New Ear Corn ..... .90  
New Oats ..... .55  
Western Oats ..... .55

**REBUILT CARS**  
ON EASY PAYMENTS  
\$200 to \$815 Guaranteed 1 Year  
\$50 down and balance in monthly pay-  
ments will buy any car under our future  
delivery plan, and 4% interest will be  
paid on the deposit.  
Guaranteed Refund Plan, under the  
terms of which 90% of the price paid  
for any car or truck will be refund-  
ed, if desired, within 6 months.  
Touring Cars, Runabouts, Trucks,  
Buses, etc.  
Craig-Centre Auto Co., Inc.  
Largest Dealers of High Grade used cars  
CHABLE AVENUE  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Agents wanted everywhere

**The Pink of Health**  
is every woman's right;  
but many are troubled  
with sallow complexions,  
headaches, backaches,  
low spirits—until they learn that  
sure relief may be found in

**BEECHAM'S  
PILLS**  
Directions of Special Value to Women with Every Box.  
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

## A Dread Of Peace

By F. A. MITCHEL

"Did you get wounded while you  
were serving in the Cuban American  
war?"

"No."  
"Not a scratch?"

"Nary scratch."  
"Get sick?"

"Not even a stomach ache."  
"That's singular. I always supposed  
in war a man is exposed to great dan-  
ger."

"So he is, but he's always in danger  
anyway. It is fate that decides when  
he gets hit. The biggest danger I ever  
encountered was so big that the risks  
I was obliged to take in war seemed  
nothing to it. I was walking along a  
road one day in a country so peaceful  
that there wasn't even a sound of a  
lonely pocket firing at an imaginary  
enemy."

"Then the first thing I knew I didn't  
know anything, or, rather, the first  
thing I knew when I came to myself  
was to feel a horrible crawling sensation  
shooting from the back of my head to  
every part of my body."

"I sat up, then got up. It occurred  
to me that I had been sandbagged, so  
I looked in my pocket for two ten dol-  
lar bills that had been in my posses-  
sion."

"They had been in a long pocket  
book with some letters and papers.  
The pocketbook, with everything in it,  
was gone. I dragged myself as far as  
I could, then went into a wood beside  
the road to rest. I was looking for a  
good place to lie down when I saw a  
heap of clothing partly covered by  
leaves. Going to it, I found a dead  
man."

"I searched for something by which  
to identify the man and found two ten  
dollar bills. Satisfied that before he  
died he had robbed me, I took the bills  
and put them in my pocket. I had  
scarcely done so when I saw two men  
coming toward me. They had simply  
stumbled on me and the body. I told  
them what had happened, and after a  
conference between the two, during  
which they looked at me suspiciously,  
they told me they would have to re-  
port the matter to the police and I  
must go with them."

"We went into a town near by, and  
I told the story to the sergeant at the  
desk. When I got through he thanked  
the two men for bringing me in."

"What's your name?" he asked me.

"I told him my name was Daniel  
Morris and that I had but lately been  
discharged from the army that took  
Santiago de Cuba."

"He sent out for the body, and when  
it was brought in it was searched. My  
pocketbook was found in it with pa-  
pers and letters bearing my name."

"What's your game in taking the  
man's name?" asked the sergeant.

"No game at all. I'm Daniel Mor-  
ris."

"He looked at me contemptuously,  
but said nothing. He put me in a cell,  
however, and that was the end of my  
liberty for months."

"Well, I wished another war would  
break out and I could enlist to go  
where I could stand up and be shot at.  
I'd had shells burst before me, behind  
me, beside me and above me without  
getting hurt. I'd been in the sweep  
of Gatling guns. I'd seen 60 per cent  
of the brigade to which I belonged  
come down with camp fever or some  
other disease. And here I was in a  
peaceful country knocked senseless  
and robbed, then arrested for murder."

"If ever I get out of this," I said to  
myself, "I'm going to a country where  
there's perpetual war, no matter how  
barbarous."

"The evidence against me was over-  
whelming. I sent for my captain to  
identify me, but I'd been bleached for  
a month in a cell, besides being thin-  
ner by worry, and when he looked at  
me he wasn't willing to swear that I  
was Dan Morris of his company. I'd  
been caught riding a dead man whose  
shell I had taken and who for some reason  
that no one could understand I claim-  
ed to be. The consequence was that I  
was tried, convicted and sentenced to  
be hanged."

"You can have no idea how I longed  
for a big battle. Somehow it seemed  
that if I could hear the bullets and the  
shells and the brrrrr of those Gat-  
ling guns it would be sweet music and  
I could shake off the horrible load on  
me that had come in the midst of  
peace."

"Instead I was barred in and wait-  
ing to be strung up like an army spy  
I couldn't even be shot like a deserter."

"My hanging day was pretty near  
when the awful came to my cell to  
tell me that a letter addressed to Dan  
Morris had been found on the per-  
son of a man who had been caught bur-  
gling."

"When asked how he came by the let-  
ter, he said it was taken from a man  
his pet had robbed. This confession  
led to his being charged with the mur-  
der of the man I had been convicted  
of killing. They were both concerned  
in my being robbed, had fought over  
the plunder, and one had killed the other."

"No, sir; I'll never get over the dan-  
ger of living in peaceful times. I'm  
waiting for a war to break out, when  
I shall enlist and get over this horrible  
fear."

He is now in hopes that a war will  
come before he passes the legal age  
for enlistment.

### Let Us Forget.

Now and then a horse has to run  
away, upset a wagon and break some-  
body's bones, just by way of remind-  
ing us that vehicle accidents did not  
begin with the introduction of the au-  
tomobile.

## Farm and Garden

### INCREASE OF FERTILIZERS.

American Farmers Are Using Greater  
Quantities Than Formerly.  
(Prepared by United States department of  
commerce.)

That American farmers are using  
constantly increasing quantities of fer-  
tilizers is evident both from the rapidly  
growing production of soil foods in  
the United States and from the marked  
increase in importations of that  
class.

Imports of fertilizer materials have  
also increased, data compiled by the  
bureau of foreign and domestic com-  
merce, department of commerce, for  
the period ended with April, 1914, in-  
dicating greatly enlarged arrivals of  
nitrates, potash salts and other simi-  
lar materials. The important excep-  
tions relate to those articles the domes-  
tic production of which has so in-  
creased as to obviate the necessity of  
large importations, as in the case of  
phosphates, and to those the supply of  
which has diminished, as in the case  
of guano, formerly abundant in South  
America, South Africa and certain Pa-  
cific islands, but yearly becoming more  
scarce as an article of commerce.

Nitrate of soda ranks first in value  
of imports of fertilizer materials, the  
total imports thereof in the last fiscal  
year having exceeded a half million  
tons, valued at over \$20,000,000. About  
15 per cent of this is used for fer-  
tilizer. Of sulphate of ammonia the  
imports increased from 15,000 tons in  
1903 to 55,000 tons, valued at nearly  
\$4,000,000, in 1913 and in the July-  
April period of the current year al-  
ready reached 71,000 tons. We also im-  
ported 15,000 tons of calcium cyanamid,  
known as "air nitrogen compound."

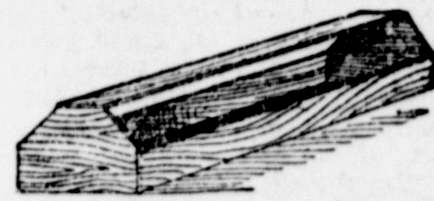
Kainit, a potash salt of very low  
price, was imported last year to the  
extent of 465,000 tons, valued at \$2-  
000,000; sulphate of potash 43,000  
tons, valued at nearly \$2,000,000, and  
other fertilizer salt, 172,000 tons, val-  
ued at \$2,000,000. About 90 per cent  
of the imported potash is used for fer-  
tilizers and only about 10 per cent in  
the manufacture of glass, soap mak-  
ing and other chemical industries. The  
imports of both the nitrates and the  
potash salts have more than doubled  
in the last ten years.

Other important fertilizers imported  
last year include 33,000 tons of bone  
dust, or animal charcoal; 15,000 tons of  
Thomas meal, derived from waste slag,  
a phosphorus-bearing byproduct of the  
Thomas-Gilchrist process of making  
steel, and 115,000 tons of miscella-  
neous substances used only for ma-  
nure. Our imports of guano, which  
amounted to 17,218 tons in 1903,  
amounted to only 16,492 tons in 1913,  
and those of crude phosphate have fal-  
len from 153,696 tons in 1903 to 23,478  
tons in 1913.

The United States obtains practi-  
cally all its potash salts from Germany.  
Its nitrate of soda from Chile, its bone  
dust chiefly from Europe, Canada and  
India, and its miscellaneous fertilizers  
mostly from Canada, Germany, Bel-  
gium and the United Kingdom.

### Trough For Chicken Feed.

To keep half grown chickens out of  
their feed and make it available to  
the smaller ones of the flock a handy  
portable trough may be made as shown



THE PORTABLE TROUGH.

In the illustration, it is seven inches  
wide, and the slat across the top by  
which it may be carried is three inches  
wide and about three inches higher  
than the edge of the trough. It would  
overbalance any chicken trying to  
stand in the feed.

### Sow Clover In Midsummer.

The chances of successfully seed-  
ing clover alone in midsummer are much  
better than they are with the usual  
methods of seedling it in spring accord-  
ing to experiments at the Purdue sta-  
tion conducted by Professor A. T. Wi-  
nisko. In cases where the spring seed-  
ing of clover has failed this will prove  
a great help to the farmer as it is pos-  
sible to get a good stand after the  
grain crop is removed. For the past  
three seasons at the experiment sta-  
tion they have made a separate sow-  
ing of clover every three or four weeks  
from April to September to determine  
at which time they could get a better  
stand. Weather conditions had a great  
deal to do with it, but the seedlings  
made in midsummer were invariably  
more satisfactory than those made  
earlier or later. There was less trou-  
ble with rains and weeds.

In general the experiments have  
shown that seedlings made in July or  
early August are most likely to suc-  
ceed. Wheat or oats stubble should be  
thoroughly double disked or harrowed  
as soon as possible after harvest when  
the ground is moist enough to work.  
This will destroy the weeds and hold  
the moisture. The clover seed should  
be put in at the first favorable oppor-  
tunity, when the soil is moist, prefer-  
ably just after a rain rather than be-  
fore one, because this avoids the crust-  
ing of the surface. The seed may be  
broadcast and later harrowed in or  
it may be drilled with a regular clover  
and grass drill.

### True.

Gradual elimination naturally has  
the least terror for those most in-  
favor with those doing the eliminat-  
ing.—Cleveland Leader.

## LOW SHOES

Ralston Oxfords in Russets, Black and Patent  
Leathers. With and without gum soles and heels. Some  
White Canvass Oxfords with Rubber Soles.

All Low Shoes Reduced.

Women's and Children's Oxfords

Ladies' Low Shoes greatly cut in price. The very  
latest lasts and the most approved leathers.

O. H. Lestz,

Cor. Square and Carlisle Street.

Gettysburg.

## Flies are Poisonous



Away from  
your  
FOOD

From  
Your  
House

WE HAVE ON SALE

## FOUR STYLES OF SCREEN DOORS

in all the regular sizes.

From the cheap but practicable  
door to the more expensive, well  
braced copper screen that will last  
for years.

## WINDOW SCREENS



From 18 to 30 inch-  
es high. Screens  
made by the best  
manufacturers and  
built for service.

## Gettysburg Department Store

## Reduction In Refrigerators

Because the season is well advanced and we have  
a number of Refrigerators still unsold.

They are of the well-known

## AUTOMATIC

Line, in convenient household sizes. At our show  
room on Center Square.

Call and see them and get prices.

Chas. S. Mumper & Co.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Well established Tailoring and Gent's Furnishings  
business doing a business of \$12,000.00 to \$15,000.00 annually. Good  
reason for selling. An excellent opportunity for a good man who can  
give the business his personal attention. Clean stock and good class of  
trade. For further information, apply to

FRANK R. PECKMAN

Masonic Building

Gettysburg, Pa.

## --- EGG DAY ---

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1914.

Will pay 20c. per Dozen for Eggs, good and fresh—  
ONE DAY ONLY.

Men's 50c. Shirts, Work and Dress 39c.  
Boy's 25. " " 15c.  
Fresh Mackerel 6c. each. 50 gal. ready mixed Paint  
50c. gallon.

See Our Big 10 cent Window.

TROSTLE STORE